PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,027—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M	
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th June.
B.I.INDIA	3609	R. F. Briscoe	25th "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	2nd July.
B.I.ORIENTAL	3284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	16th "
B.I.PENINSULAR	5887	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	30th "
B.I.BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4706	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th "
B.I.ROME	5845	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipto a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 4 P.M. for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th May, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
ORION	G. Morovich	2,841	1st July 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	12th July.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	12th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160

TEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

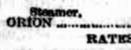
Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	21st June 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 11, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.....22nd June 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 600	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. MASSARI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 27, 1897.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,72	28th June.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 7th June, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,



BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 19th June, at 2 p.m., Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 ons, on the 24th June, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on or about 24th June.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on or about 18th June.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 18th June.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,958 tons, on or about 6th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th June, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer	5,264	On or about the 31st July.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6 May, 1897. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
NATAL	4,074	C. Chevalier	9th July.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	6th August.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,707	DeMaubenge	3rd September.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moviliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER & Co., LD., WINE MERCHANTS.
CLARETS! CLARETS!!

TREACHER & CO.'S CLARETS are shipped direct from Bordeaux from the well-known Firm of P. DUBOIS & Co., and are of quite exceptional character and value.

CONDITION IN QUALITY GUARANTEED.

		Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC...	Per doz.	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 12
BORDEAUX	"	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 12
PETIT MEDOC	"	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 0
SUPERIOR MEDOC	"	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE	"	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 10
GRAVES (White Bordeaux)	"	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0
CHATEAU LA ROSE	"	34 0	20 8	38 0	23 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX	"	41 8	23 0	46 0	26 0
ST. EULALIE CLARET	"	11 0	6 0	12 4	6 12

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
WORKS ON CHESS.

GENERAL WORKS:

	Rs. a.
Bird H. E.—Chess for Beginners	0 12
——Chess Practice	0 12
——Chess Novelties and their Latest Development	2 10
Ellis, J. H.—Chess Sparks: Short and bright Games	3 6
Freeborough, E., and Ranken, C. E.—Chess Openings, Ancient and Modern	5 12
——Chess Endings: A Companion to Chess Openings	5 12
Gossip, H. D.—Chess Players' Manual Edited by S. Lipschutz	5 12
——Chess Pocket Manual: A Pocket Guide for Beginners and Advanced Players	1 14
——Chess Players' Pocket Guide to Games at Odds	0 12
Green, R. F.—Chess "Club" Series	0 12
Gunsberg, I.—The Chess Openings	0 12
Laskar's Commonsense in Chess	2 8
Mason, Jas.—The Principles of Chess in Theory and Practice	2 4
——The Art of Chess	5 0
Staunton, Howard.—Chess Players' Companion	3 12
——Chess Players' Handbook	3 12
——Chess Praxis	3 12
——Laws and Practice of Chess	3 12
Steinitz, W.—The Modern Chess Instructor. Vol. I.	6 10
Vol. II., Part 1.	2 8
Verney, Capt. G. H.—Chess Eccentricities: Novel Games	7 14
Walker, G.—Chess Studies: 1,000 Classical and Brilliant Games	6 10
Young, F. K., and Howell, E.C.—The Minor Tactics of Chess: A Treatise in the Development of the Forces in obedience to Strategic Principles	1 14

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GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
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BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
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BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

—PERFECT FITTING—
SHIRTS.

SHIRTS FOR DAY OR DRESS,
FROM RS. 15 FOR SIX.
COLOURED SHIRTS,
FROM RS. 27 FOR SIX.
THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS:—
EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC,

A MOST PLEASANT AND PERFECT
NERVE BRACER AND VITALISER.

This agreeable phosphated Tonic is eminently restorative, sustaining and refrigerative.

THE TONIC FOR INDIA—GOOD FOR BRAIN AND MUSCLE.

Forms a charming Beverage with water and an excellent invigorating Pick-Me-Up.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

SEXAGENARY
WATCHES
FOR
LADIES
COMMEMORATIVE
OF
HER
MAJESTY'S
DIAMOND
JUBILEE.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

OF
BOMBAY & POONA.

HAVE now on HAND a very pretty Collection of LADIES' BROOCH or CHATELAINE WATCHES in the Latest Designs, particularly adapted for

PRESENTATION PURPOSES,

Complete in neat Leather or Velvet Cases FROM Rs. 40 TO Rs. 700.

JUBILEE WATCHES.

WE have now on VIEW a limited supply of the above for Ladies. The Watches are in Oxidized, Electric blue steel cases with Brooch attachment and bearing on the back a miniature coloured Photographic medallion of Her Majesty in full State Regalia.

Complete in Leather Case Lined Silk.

Rs. 40.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,

GENT'S OUTFITTERS
AND
SHIRTMAKERS,
BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S NECK WEAR.

NEW WASHING TIES

CAMBRICS, MATTES, HAIR-CORDS — 3 FOR Re. 1-4.

NEW SILK TIES

FOULARDS, BANDANNAS, FANCIES — 3 FOR Rs. 3-8.

DRESS BOWS AND TIES IN GREAT VARIETY.

"WHAT use is 60 YEARS' RAIN with nothing to drink it from?" Be up-to-date—buy a JUBILEE MUG—a dozen would be better. Like the RECORD REIGN, it can't be broken. Beautifully embellished, Nationally artistic. For Tea, Coffee, Water or a peg. Price each Re. 1-8.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., BYCULLA, FORT, CUMBALLA HILL & POONA.

Improperly FILTERED WATER is undoubtedly used in many SODA-WATER FACTORIES, and proper attention is not paid to the disinfection of empty Bottles.

KEMP'S STANDARD AERATED WATERS.
ABSOLUTELY CLEAN BOTTLES.

We guarantee our Waters to be manufactured from PERFECTLY FILTERED WATER and under PROPER SANITARY CONDITIONS.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

It is hardly possible to over-estimate the value and importance of carefully compiled statistics of the Rainfall. The Farmer and Commercial Financier are deeply interested in the results of a probable dry or wet season influencing the various crops.

RAIN GAUGES.

5 inch Funnel with bottle in Japanned Tin Cylinder, and graduated Glass Measure.

Rs. 10 each.

RAIN GAUGES.
RAIN GAUGES.
RAIN GAUGES.
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RAIN GAUGES.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES.
DRYING BOTTLES.
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A DRY CIGAR AND A BOX OF MATCHES.

ALWAYS READY.

DRYING BOTTLES.

1 Quart	Rs. 2	each.
2 Quarts	" 3	"
4 "	" 5	"
7 "	" 7	"

These Bottles are warranted to preserve free from DAMP, INSECTS, or any climatic injury. All Goods of a perishable nature such as GLOVES, CUTLERY, FEATHERS, CHOCOLATE, FOODS, & VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds, and everything, which is subject to injury from Damp.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

MONDAY, the 21st instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY, the day will be treated as a Sunday, at the several GOODS DEPOTS of this Railway in Bombay,

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 16th June, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALL CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Lieutenant A. L. SHUTTLEWORTH, 2nd. Bn. South Lancashire Regt., must be forwarded not later than the 14th day of July, 1897, to Captain G. F. MENZIES, 2nd. South Lancashire Regt., Kamptee.

G. F. MENZIES, Captain,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

APPLICATIONS are invited for MORTGAGE DEBENTURES of the EBRAHIMBHOY PARANEY MILLS Co., Ld., for Rs. 5,00,000, carrying interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to be issued on the 1st of July, 1897. To secure repayment of debentures the whole property of the Company, consisting of Land, Building, and Machinery, which will cost approximately over 14 lacks, and to which an addition of 10,000 spindles is proposed to be made by the Directors immediately, will be vested in Trustees for the benefit of the Debenture holders; all future additions to the building and machinery will be charged in the Security. The subscribed capital of the Company is Rupees 6,01,000. Debentures will be to Order, and will run for a period of ten years, interest to be paid annually by coupons; one per cent. brokerage will be allowed to all applicants whose applications are accepted. Interest at the rate of six per cent. will be allowed for prepayments. Directors do not bind themselves to accept the low at or any Tender, nor will they give any reason for non-acceptance of any Tender.

Forms of application to be obtained at the office of the Company.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
9th June, 1897.

THE SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL at BYCULLA and the JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL, FORT, will be RE-OPENED, on TUESDAY, the 8th June next, at 10 o'clock, A.M., Bombay time.

THOMAS H. GREIG,
Joint Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 19th May, 1897.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S
BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built half C. Spring light Victoria suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style, neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
PRINCE'S DOCK.

French Brandies Direct from Bordeaux.

BOTTLED IN BOMBAY.

	Per Doz. Rs.	a.
BRANDY ****	47	0
BRANDY ***	35	0
BRANDY, Old Pale	26	0

ASQUITH & LORD, —TAILORS, BREECHES— —MAKERS, SHIRT— SPECIALISTS, OUTFITTERS.
APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance)............Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe). Rs. 15
Single Copy ....As. 4
Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.

FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows:—

	Rs.	a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15	12
½ „ „ 7-8 or, post free	8	0
¼ „ „ 3-12 or, post free	4	4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

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Imports and Exports of Bullion.
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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

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TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome canoe-shaped landau built to order, in very good order.
1 C. B. pony, 12 hands, broken to saddle and harness.
1 C. B. pony, 12-3.
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AUCTION SALE of Arab Horses and Ponies at Mr. Oomar Jamal's Locksley Hall Stables, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place:—
25 Arab horses and ponies, consisting of hacks, chargers, polo ponies, harness horses, &c.
The horses are now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT GAMDEVI ROAD.

Notice is hereby given that in exercise of the power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th of February, 1889, followed by 3 several indentures of transfer of mortgage, dated 26th May, 1893, and 22nd January, 1894, and the 23rd day of November, 1894, and the indenture of further charge, dated 8th December, 1891, and under the instructions of Pootlibai Bapubai Wellinker and Sonabai Bapubai Wellinker, the transfers of the mortgage, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Gamdevi Road, on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of July, 1897, at 4 p.m. (subject to the conditions of sale which will then be produced) the property which is described as follows in the said indentures:—

1. All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement (376) three hundred and seventy-six square yards and not 316 square yards as by mistake stated in the said indenture of mortgage of 20th February, 1889, whereof Gopikabai, wife of Juggonath Gopinath, and Nanabhoy Gopinath are fazendars, together with the messuages, tenements, or range of chawls and building house and other buildings standing thereon (including the range of chawls or buildings which were in course of erection at the date of the said mortgage of 20th February, 1889) situate, lying and being at Gamdevi middle road, on the north side thereof without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by a piece of vacant Fazendari land, on or towards the west partly by the property of Juggonath Gopinath and partly by the property of Bhasker Bhawoo, on or towards the north by the property of the said Bhasker Bhawoo, and on the south by the said Gamdevi middle road, and which said premises are assessed in the books of the Municipality under Street Nos. 11 and 15, Wards Nos. 2757 and 2761, Dammer Street Ward D, and are now in the occupation of the said Dinanath Muddonji and his tenants.

The conditions of sale can be seen at the Auctioneers, or at the office of Messrs. Little, Nicholson, Bowen, and Aeworth, Apollo Street, Bombay, Attorneys for the mortgagees.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 18th June, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 350 BAGS WHEAT FLOUR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Waree Bunder, by order and in the godown of Mr. John Fachiri and on account and at the risk of Dharsee Nanjee—G D—350 bags wheat flour.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF A VALUABLE LIBRARY.

Under instructions from the executor of the will of the late Mr. GEORGE BURY, Proprietor, of Igatpuri Library, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m.—

A large library of books treating on politics, literature, philosophy and religion, standard works of best English authors, works of fiction by celebrated novelists, religious works and treatises, and other books on social, moral and political subjects.

Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

Our Weekly Sale will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd, instead of Monday, the 21st instant, the latter being a public holiday.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Teak and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table, chairs, meatsafe, sideboard, whatnot, marble tables, sofas and easy chairs, cabinets, chest of drawer, cloth press, dressing and washhand tables, glass and crockeryware, etc.

An invoice of 9 American new clocks.

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AT 2 P.M.

1 strong-built office-shigram.
1 second-hand serviceable brougham.
1 strong light victoria.
1 Humber tandem tricycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TUNTUNPOORA OTHERWISE CALLED DARIA STHAN OR MAHARWADA ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees Ramjee Ebbjee and Naronjee Ebbjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Anundjee Canjee and the heirs and legal representatives of the late Dhunjee Ebbjee in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 29th day of September, 1892, and in the indenture of further charge dated the 15th day of October, 1892, executed by the said Dhunjee Ebbjee and in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 25th day of August, 1893, executed by the said Anundjee Canjee, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, dwelling-house and premises built thereon, situate at Tuntunpoora without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, bounded on the east by Dariasthan or Maharwada road, on the west partly by a passage and the house of Vurjeevandass Madhowdass and partly by the house formerly belonging to Thucker Topun Moolji and now to Dyal Dharsi, on the north partly by a passage and partly by the house formerly belonging to Tharia Khimjee and now to Megjee Hunsraj and on the south partly by a passage and partly by the house of Curamsey Ranmul, which said land contains by admeasurement 258 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, formerly assessed by the Municipality under No. 1 and now under ward No. 1703, and street Nos. 28-33, Dariasthan Street, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1051, 1039, new No. 6769, and new survey No. 2210, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Anundjee Canjee and Dhunjee Ebbjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys to the mortgagees or to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the House of Correction, Clare Road, Byculla, the handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, one large size slip model complete in its details under glass case, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, &c., the property of Mr. T. JONES, late Jailer, House of Correction.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th June, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS REMOVED FROM DEMOLITION OF OFFICERS' BUNGALOWS AT MARINE LINES.

By order of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, the 18th June, 1897, at 2 p.m., at the Officers' Bungalows at Marine Lines and at the P. W. Stores, on the Esplanade, a quantity of old materials removed from Bungalows, Nos. 5, 36, 37, 38, 40 and 43, consisting of teak timber, posts, scantlings, planks, beams, trusses, burnt bricks, tiles teak panelled, glassed and venetianed doors and windows, trellis work, corrugated iron sheets, punkas, &c.

ALSO FURNITURE, TENTS, &c.

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 33m. High water 1-16m., 2-3a. Low water, 7-5m., 8-14a.
Variety entertainment and dance, B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute.
Jubilee quadrille party, Ordnance Mess.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Gospel address to young men, by Mr. Frank Anderson, B.A., 8-45 p.m.
Jubilee music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mohammadi entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Ganges and Mazagon left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, at 5 o'clock, this evening (weather permitting).

GYMKHANA HOCKEY.—There will be a game, this evening (weather permitting). Play to commence at 5-15.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, and St. Maria, via Tuticorin and Columbo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-morrow (Sunday).

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of May last was 2,015, daily average 65, and the total of new admissions 982—Parsis 743, Hindus 180, and other castes 59. The number of children vaccinated was 77.

ELPHINSTONE MIDDLE SCHOOL.—The next half-yearly Entrance examination for the admission of boys into the Elphinstone Middle School (next to Small Causes Court) will be held on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, and subsequent days.

ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—Mowlabux Eada, a Mahomedan, aged thirty-five years, residing at Ripon Road and employed in the Hindustan Mill, was, on Wednesday afternoon, oiling the engine of the mill when he was accidentally injured by the fly-wheel and sustained a fracture of the right thigh bone which necessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital.

THEFT AT WARDEN ROAD.—Mr. Runchordas Vandravandas, residing at Warden Road, has reported to the police the theft of a double-cased gold watch, valued at Rs. 300, a gold chain, worth Rs 100, a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 100, a pair of gold sleeve links, worth Rs. 25, and a purse containing Rs. 65, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 590, from a locked cupboard on the third storey of the house.

THEFT IN A JEWELLER'S SHOP.—Mr. Cursetjee Byramji, a Parsee jeweller, having his shop in Church Gate Street, has reported to the police that on the 10th instant he discovered an ear stud, set with four diamonds and one emerald, valued at Rs. 225, missing from the shop. The complainant made enquiries about the stud, and failing to learn anything about it, he made a report to the police on Wednesday last.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme of Jubilee music, at the Esplanade Band-stand, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March	God Bless Victoria	St Quentin.
Aria	Lucia di Lammermoor	Donizetti.
Grand Fantasia	The Diamond Jubilee	Kappey.
Valse	Victoria Regina	Allen.
Fant sia	Flying Squadron	Kappey.
Galop	Light as a Feather	Nicolls.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Synopsis:—

1 Her Majesty's Ascension...Fanfare by State Trumpeters, announcing the event—guns firing.
2 The Coronation...Part of Handel's Coronation Anthem.
3 Rejoicings of the People...Country Dance.
4 Visit of Prince Albert...Ancient Sax-Coburger March.
5 The Marriage...Wedding March.
6 Happy Family Life...Valse, Home, Sweet Home, introducing God Bless the Prince of Wales.
7 Crimean War...Cossack Folk Song, Battle Music, Rule Britannia—Victory.
8 Declaration of Peace...Let Fame Sound the Trumpet.
9 Ominous Tidings from India...(Indian Strain).
10 Despatch of Troops...The Soldier's Adieu.
11 The Mutiny...Indian Tune—The British Troops arrive. British Grenadiers (English). Pat Branagan (Irish). Hunting the Hare (Welsh). The Campbells are Coming (Scotch).
12 Suppression of the Mutiny...See the Conquering Hero Comes.
13 Thanksgiving...Luther's Hymn.
14 Gd. Imperial March...God Save the Queen.

COSTLY INTERFERENCE.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Moore prosecuted Chand Makaji, a Mahomedan, on a charge of causing hurt to a woman, named Rayee Bai, residing at Duncan Road. On the night of the 16th instant, the accused was altercating with a woman of immoral character residing in the same chawl in which the prosecutrix lives, when the latter interfered between the party, with the result that the accused struck her with an umbrella, causing a fracture of the right arm. The woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital and the accused arrested. The case stands adjourned. His Worship sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, with the alternative of suffering a further term of one month's imprisonment with hard labour. The amount of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the prosecutrix as compensation.

THE MURDER AT NOWROJEE HILL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, opened an inquiry, yesterday morning, at the morgue, regarding the death of Kasseebai, aged thirty-five years, who was alleged to have been stabbed by her paramour, named Mahadoo Krishna, a boiler-maker, in front of her house at Second Lane, Nowrojee Hill, on Wednesday night, under circumstances narrated in these columns. Superintendent Sweeny was present at the inquiry and watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. The accused was also brought up before the court for identification. After the body of the deceased was identified by her son, the inquiry was adjourned till to-day, at the morgue. The accused, Mahadoo Krishna, was then charged at the instance of Inspector Power, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with causing the murder of the woman Kasseebai. After the evidence for the prosecution was recorded, the accused, on being questioned by the court, stated that he stabbed the deceased Kasseebai with the knife now produced in court which he handed over to the police. On the 26th ultimo a fry-pan and Rs. 10 belonging to him were stolen from his house. He made a report to the police, but could not charge anyone. Subsequently a woman, named Kassee Angee, who resides in the neighbourhood, informed him that deceased Kasseebai had placed the fry-pan in her house, but as she (deceased) had gone to her native place, she could not hand over the vessel to him without her permission. When the deceased returned to Bombay, the accused lodged a complaint before the magistrate, charging her with theft. On Wednesday the accused obtained an order for a summons to be issued against the deceased. Before the summons had been served, Kasseebai heard of it, and called him at her place. On the evening of the day in question he went to her room, and remonstrated with her for having stolen the pan and Rs. 10. She abused him, whereupon he got excited, took out a penknife from his pocket, and stabbed her on her chest, in the passage, near the door. She ran out of the passage and fell on the road. It was not true, the accused asserted, that he caught hold of her hair, threw her down, and then stabbed her. He could not say whether there was anyone in the room at the time. He had known the deceased for the last nine or ten years. The case stands adjourned.

SALE OF BOMBAY FARM OF INTOXICATING DRUGS.

THE Bombay farm of intoxicating drugs (ganja, bhang, charas, majum, etc.) as defined by clause 9, section 3, of the Bombay Abkari Act of 1878, was sold by public auction at the Town Customs House, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for the period of one year, commencing from the 1st August 1897. There were a fairly large number of bidders, including Parsees and Hindus, and Mr. R. J. Sharman personally supervised the sale which was subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner of Customs. The conditions of the sale, which were read at the commencement, stated amongst other things that the farmer would be allowed to open such number of shops in such localities as might be approved by the Collector of Customs, a list of such shops being appended to the conditions. The Collector did not bind himself to sell the farm to the highest bidder, and the sale was subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner of Customs. The person whose bid was provisionally accepted was required by the Collector to deposit a sum of Rs. 500, and after his bid was finally accepted, to make a further deposit which, together with the first deposit provisionally made, should be equal to one-sixth of the yearly amount offered by him for the farm. The sale commenced with the bid of Rs. 50,000, which gradually rose to Rs. 83,000, offered by Mr. Dossabhoy Hormusjee Bana, of Broach, to whom the farm was knocked down for that amount. The sum realised last year was Rs. 65,000 or Rs. 18,000 less than the one at present offered by Mr. Bana. There was a keen competition between Mr. Pherozshah Sorabshah Dalal, the present farmer, and Mr. Bana, the prospective holder.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

FORGERY IN RESPECT OF A RENT-NOTE.

IMPERATRIX VS. KALMESHWAR MULHAR AND TWO OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. L. C. Crump, acting Session Judge of Dharwar, who, on the 1st February last, convicted the three accused of forgery and abetting, being present, the forgery of a valuable security, and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for three, four, and six years respectively. Mr. M. V. Bhat appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The first accused was charged with forgery, and the other two with abetment. The case, as put forward for the prosecution, was that, on the 14th October 1895, the three accused caused a rent-note to be written, purporting to be executed by one Timmunna bin Timmana in favour of the second accused, and that the first accused represented himself to be the writer as this Timmunna, and in that character, affixed his mark to the document, and that all three accused were actuated by dishonest and fraudulent motives.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the decision of the court, said: In this case Sessions Judge of Dharwar has convicted the accused No. 1 of an offence under Section 467, and accused Nos. 2 and 3 of an offence under Sections 467 and 114, and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for three, four, and six years respectively. Of the three assessors two agreed with the Sessions Judge in holding that accused Nos. 2 and 3 were guilty of the charge laid against them, while all the three differed from the Sessions Judge in holding that the charge was not proved as aginst No. 1 accused. The alleged forgery was committed in respect of a rent-note Exhibit 6 which was passed on 14th October, 1895 on account of a house at Rani Bidnoor. The case for the prosecution is that the house belonged to one Banappa (Exhibit No. 20), and was occupied on his behalf by the complainant Timmana who worked at Banappa's looms in that house. Accused No. 3 claimed some title to the house, and he sold the house to accused No. 2 on 10th October, 1896, and, with a view to strengthen his claim by evidence of possession had induced accused No. 1 to falsely personate the complainant, and in that capacity had secured the execution of the rent-note in question by accused No. 1 in favour of accused No. 2. All the three accused tried to secure the registration of the rent-note, but while they were in the Sub-Registrar's office, they were interrupted by the sudden appearance there of Banappa and the complainant, who opposed the registration, and in consequence of this opposition the document was not registered. The three accused had not a common line of defence. No. 1 accused set up an alibi, and denied all knowledge of the execution of the rent-note, or of his having personated the complainant. The defence of accused No. 2 was that the rent-note was a genuine one, and was passed by the complainant himself, who accompained No. 2 accused to the Sub-Registrar's office, but that, while there, Banappa came, and took the complainant away, and the registration was therefore not completed. The defence of accused No. 3 was that he had sold the house to No. 2 accused, but that he had no concern with the rent-note, and that he did not accompany No. 2 accused to the Sub-Registrar's office. The lines of defence being thus different, the case of each accused will have to be considered separately. Taking first the case of accused No. 3 for whom Mr. Bhat appeared in this Court, it is clear that he had a very powerful motive in supporting the deed of sale which he had passed in favour of accused No. 2 with good evidence of possession. He claimed to sell the house as his own on the 10th October, 1896, and as the purchaser would naturally expect to be placed in possession of the same, the attornment of the complainant, admittedly in possession of the house, was a matter which necessarily interested him. Accused No. 2 is a Lingayat cultivator 85 years old, while accused No. 1 is a young Brahmin Desai, and presumably of superior intelligence. There is nothing, therefore, *prima facie* improbable on the face of the story told by the prosecution witnesses, namely, that he was associated with No. 2 accused in the execution and attempted registration of the rent-note. Leaving aside complainant's evidence the writer of the rent-note (Exhibit 10) stated that accused No. 3 had a draft of it with him, and dictated its contents to him. The Sub-Registrar and his karkun are equally specific in their mention of the part played by accused No. 3 in the abortive attempt at securing the registration of the rent-note. He accompanied the other accused to the office, and when in consequence of the opposition of Banappa, accused No. 1, and also Gurunath, who was to identify him left the office, accused No. 3 as well as No. 2 accused offered to bring them back. Banappa and complainant charged both these accused in their petition to the Sub-Registrar and the mamlatdar made on 15th and 17th October. Witnesses Banappa, Gurabasaya Mallappa, and Hallappa are equally positive on these points. The rebutting evidence adduced on behalf of accused No. 3 strengthens rather than weakens the case against him. His own father's evidence (Exhibit 35) and that of witness (Exhibit 37) show that the title of the vendor was weakest on the point of possession, and the rent-note was obviously filled to supply this blank. If the rent-note were proved to be a forgery there can be no room for entertaining any doubt that No. 3 accused was equally, if not more, concerned with the other accused in the forgery. This brings us to the consideration of the question whether the rent-note was forged. Accused No. 2's case is that the complainant did pass the rent-note and accompany No. 2 accused to the Sub-Registrar's office, but that afterwards Banappa and Gurubasaya called him away and he refused to complete the registration. The writer's evidence on this point is not of much value, because he does not know either the complainant or accused No. 1, who said to have personated complainant. The two attesting witnesses did indeed state that they made the attestations at the request of the complainant, but their evidence is so full of contradictions that it was very properly disbelieved by the Sessions Court. The fact that the rent-note is not signed though complainant can sign his name is also one which cannot be ignored. The Sub-Registrar's and his Karkun's evidence makes it clear that the accused Nos. 2 and 3 failed to secure the attendance of the alleged executant and his identifying witness, as they had under taken to do. There was absolutely on motive why the complainant who had no rent to pay to Banappa should have gone out of his way to pass a rent-note to accussed No 2, agreeing to pay rent, and why, if he did so, he should change his mind so capriciously, and complain to the Mamlutdar and Sub-Registrar. Gurabasaya's evidence is no doubt open to some suspicion or exaggeration, but is clear that he got information somehow of it the attempted fraud and informed Banappa of the same. No reliable evidence was adduced on behalf of accused No. 2 to rebut this direct evidence and the probabilities suggested by it. The witnesses examined on behalf of accused No. 2 only tell a negative story, which is of no value to rebut the inferences suggested by the positive evidence on the other side. The rent-note was thus very properly held to be a forgery, and as Nos. 2 and 3 accused were directly concerned in its preparation, the Sessions Jude and a majority of the assessors very properly held both these accused guilty. The case against accused No. 1 stands on a different footing. He is apparently more concerned with the charge of false personation, which charge was not, however inquired into by the Sessions Court in this case. The writer of the rent-note says that accused No. 1 said he was Timmana. This is also the only statement attributed to him in the evidence of the Sub-Registrar and his Karkun and the other principal witnesses for the prosecution. The attesting witnesses do not state that they attested at his request or even in his presence. It is rather difficult to imagine how a Maratha Kunbi, 50 years old, could be made to personate a Canarese Lingayet weaver, 35 years old. Then there is the admitted fact that his name is not mentioned in the three applications made by complainant on the 16th and 17th October, 1895. Even if he had been induced to personate complainant in the Sub-Registrar's office, it is clear that there is no satisfactory evidence that he took any part in the execution of the forged rent-note. The doubtful statements of the writer of the rent-note are not by themselves sufficient to charge him with this grave offence, in the committal of which he had not the smallest interest. He may be guilty of false personation at the time of registration, but this would not make him the principal party in the forgery of the rent-note. We are, therefore, of opinion that quite apart from the evidence about his *alibi*, the agreement of the three assessors on the point that the charge of forgery was not proved as against No. 1, was entitled to greater credit than the Sessions Judge was disposed to give to it. We would, therefore, set aside the conviction and sentence of accused No. 1 and reject the appeals of accused Nos. 2, and 3.

For the above reasons, the court set aside the conviction and sentence of accused No. 1, and directed his discharge, from custody, and dismissed the appeals of accused Nos. 2 and 3.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Abraham, A	Hawthorne, Julian	Rew, J
Brown, W Lindsay	Johnson, J S	Russell, James Watts
Cox, H E	Jennings, E	Rooday, James
Cutler, Dr	Jackson, S	Scott, Bertie
Dickson, D D	Khambata, B N	Sanderson, E C
Eden, Mr (care of Col Eden, late R H A)	Lawsen, H	Sanderson, G
	Lachman, Butler	Taylor, John
	Lewis, J W, Capt	Thompson, C W
Francis, Jas	Masters, J	Wilson, Captain
Geary, J W	McIntyre, H	Wills, W & Mrs
Green, G De Belling	Nabab, Olliram	Wright, W Barton
Ganchrap, Thos	O'Connor P	Wilson, C, Sub-Contractor
Holy bin, Bernhard	O'Brien, Major	
Hutcheason, H D, Col	Pombast, J C	

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO to 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 15th June were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 14th, 14 feet 4 inches against 14 feet 7 inches same date last year. Removal of rabi crops almost over. Division of adhawa crops commenced. Ensuing kharif sowing continues. Seed germinating and rice transplanting commenced in some places. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Fodder scarce in Kohistan. Cattle healthy except in two talukas. Locusts in Kohistan, but causing no damage to cultivation.

Shikarpur.—River 8 feet 8 inches against 9 feet 5 inches same date last year. Kharif preparation in progress. Cattle healthy except in three talukas. Fodder scarce.

Hyderabad.—Division of rabi produce continues in three talukas. Adhawa crop being harvested in Tando Bago Taluka. Kharif cultivation in full swing. Rice seedlings being transplanted in two talukas. Cattle in fair condition. Price of wheat and bajri fallen in Tando Alahyar.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi threshing almost completed. Kharif preparations advancing. Cattle healthy except in Shahdadpur Taluka. Fodder sufficient. Price of wheat fallen by 3 chataks per rupee. Water supply ample in canals. Breach in Narwah on 12th, closed on 13th; breach in lower part, Begari being closed and in centre.

Thar and Parkar.—Rabi harvesting completed. Kharif preparation in four talukas. Cattle healthy except in one taluka. Average selling price unchanged, wheat being 10, bajri 13 seers per rupee in the district. Locusts in two talukas. Slight damage. Agricultural stock in good condition except in one taluka.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 12th June 1897).—Land is being prepared for early kharif crops. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices steady but high; jowari 10 seers, bajri 9 seers 60 tolas, wheat 8 seers, rice second sort 8 seers.

Panch Mahals.—Maximum rain during week 1 inch 54 cents at Jhaold and minimum 56 cents at Kalol. Sowing operations in some places in the eastern mahals commenced. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Price of maize has fallen in Jhalod from 12 to 13 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 12th June 1897).—Cultivators are busy in manuring their fields. Fodder supply sufficient, though somewhat dear. Agricultural stock healthy. Average prices of foodgrains: bajri 8¼ seers, wheat 8 seers, rice 7½ seers per rupee. Prices continue normal.

Broach.—Rain during week 86 cents in Broach. Land is being prepared for next season's cultivation. Fodder supply good.

Surat.—(For week ending 12th June 1897).—Slight rain throughout the district, maximum being 78 cents at Mandivi and minimum 27 cents at Olpad. Preparation of land for the ensuing season is still in progress. Fodder supply good. Prices stationary.

Khandesh.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum being 2 inches 36 cents at Nandurbar and minimum 9 cents at Chobia; rain at Dhulia 1 inch 14 cents. Preparation of land for the kharif continue throughout the district. Sowing of cotton and jowari commenced in Erandol Taluka. Grass scanty and dear. Cattle are getting weaker.

Nasik.—(For week ending 14th June 1897).—Rainfall general throughout the district. Nagli sowing commenced in Igatpuri Taluka. Land is being prepared for the ensuing season elsewhere. Fodder supply not sufficient except in Dangi parts.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily except on 9th and 12th, heavy on 13th: total of week 5·07 inches: total to date 7·55, being 2·33 below average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 9th, 3° warm on 10th and 15th, 1° cool on 11th, 2° warm on 12th and 14th, and *nil* on 13th. Vapour in air excessive throughout the week. Abnormal wind from south-east and strong on 9th and from north on 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th: wind normal on 10th and 13th: lightning on 10th: thunderstorm on 11th and 13th.

Thana.—Maximum rain during week 1 inch 12 cents at Mahim and minimum 16 cents at Bassain; rain at Sadar Station 99 cents. Rab burning nearly finished and other preparations for the cultivation finished. Sowing of kharif and warkas crops commenced. Condition of agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Rain throughout the district, maximum being 4 inches 34 cents at Uran and minimum 2 inches 19 cents at Mahad. Sowing of crops completed at Mahad, in progress elsewhere. Land being prepared for transplantation. Fodder supply scanty at Nagothna and Mangaon. Price of rice at Alibag 7 seers 37½ tolas; price risen at Nagothna and Mahad by 15 and 40 tolas respectively, and fallen at Karjat and Roha by 25 and 14 tolas respectively; price stationary elsewhere. Agricultural stock healthy.

Ratnagiri.—Rain everywhere, maximum being 8 inches 65 cents at Deogad, minimum 85 cents at Vengurla. Sowing operations in progress. Cattle healthy except in Chiplun Taluka and Guhagar Petha.

Poona.—Rain during week at district head-quarter station 2 inches 1 cent. There was rain throughout the district, maximum being 2 inches 72 cents in Mulshi Petha and minimum 34 cents in Bhimthadi Taluka. Rainfall is insufficient throughout the whole district. In the Maval portion of the district sowing seed has been commenced and in the Deshi portion the land is being prepared for the season. Fodder insufficient. Agricultural stock in poor condition. In Indapur Taluka the price of jowari has risen from 21 lbs. to 16 lbs. per rupee. There was a slight rise in the price of jowari and bajri in the following talukas:—Bhimthadi, Khed, Dhond, Ambegaon, Mulshi, Sirur and Junnar. Price are stationary elsewhere.

Ahmednagar.—Rain throughout the district, maximum being 2 inches 62 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 29 cents at Kopargaon. Rainfall during season—maximum 4 inches 56 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 34 cents at Kopargaon. Preparation of land still continues. Fodder supply very scarce. Cattle dying in most parts for want of fodder. District average price of jowari 9 seers 8 tolas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 12th June 1897.)—Rain during week at Sholapur 59 cents, Barsi 42 cents, Madha 1 inch 6 cents, Karmala 1 inch 64 cents, Pandharpur 77 cents, Sangola 1 inch 19 cents, Malsirar 2 inches 18 cents. More rain wanted. Land is being prepared for the kharif crops. Fodder quite insufficient. Agricultural stock in poor condition. Slight fall in the price of jowari in Karmala and rise in other talukas. Price of jowari at Sholapur 10 seers 4 chataks.

Satara.—Rain during week 2 inches 2 cents at Satara. Total fall from January 5 inches 11 cents. Sowing commenced in five talukas. Fodder scarce. Cattle fair.

Bijapur.—Rain during week at Indi 1 inch 22 cents, Sindgi 24 cents, Bijapur 2 inches 27 cents, Bagevadi 1 inch 55 cents, Muddebihal 2 inches 9 cent, Bagalkot 51 cents, Badami 17 cents, Hungund 10 cent. Kharif sowing commenced in Bijapur, Indi, Bagevadi, and Muddebihal talukas. In places more rain urgently required for sowing purposes. Prices of fodder rising. Condition of cattle not good. Scarcity of water much diminished owing to the recent rains. Prices of good grains have slightly risen in Indi, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Badami and Hungund talukas and are stationary elsewhere. Average rate of food-grains 9 seers 6 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week throughout the district, maximum being 1 inch 63 cents at Chikodi, minimum 32 cents at Parasgad. Sowing operations in progress. Condition of agricultural stock, artizans and cattle indifferent. Price of jowari at Belgaum 10 1-2 seers per rupee.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district, from 18 seers cents, in Ron to 3 inches 67 cents in Kod. Sowing of paddy and other early crops in progress. Moisture not sufficient in Ron Talukas and Nargund Betha and black soil portion where more rain wanted.

Kanara.—Rain througout the district, maximum being 13 inches 76 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 24 cent at Haliyal. Regular monsoon set in this week: it is pretty strong. Sowing continues. Agricultural stock good except in Supa Petha.

Rajkot.—Cultivation of soil for the next season in progress. Average price of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram 9 seers 10 tolas, 8 seers 60 tolas, 9 seers 65 tolas and 9 seers respectively per rupee. No marked rise of fall since last week. Public health generally good.

Wadhwan.—Weather warm and cloudy. Public health good. Ploughing of land in progress. Price of bajri 9 and jowari 9½ seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Ten cents rain during week. Public health and agricultural stock fair. Land is being prepared for monsoon cultivation. Scarcity of fodder in parts of Navsari and Kadi divisions. Price of bajri 17, what 15, rice superior 12, inferior 16 pound per British rupee.

A DISASTROUS accident has occurred on the Walck Yurieff Railway between the stations of Bockenhof and Elwa, in the Russian Province of Esthonia, as the consequence of a sudden flood due to a very severe storm of rain. The line passes along a low embankment which was submerged by the rising waters, and a military transport train which was conveying two battalions of the Krasnojarsk Infantry Regiment ran off the rails at this place. It is believed that the track had sunk, the embankment being undermined by the water. The engine and tender first left the rails, dragging with them 15 covered trucks, which were filled with soldiers, two trollies, and two second-class carriages. All were smashed to pieces, the ruins covering the railway track for a distance of about 90 yards. Telegrams brought relief from neighbouring towns, and 93 injured men were sent in special trains to the hospitals at Dorpat and Yurieff. According to the official report, 56 soldiers were killed or died of their injuries, 43 men were seriously injured, and three officers and 37 men slightly hurt. Two railway guards were killed and one injured.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and Reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world, on bottles, 1s. 1½d. and upwards.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

FAMINE RELIEF MEASURES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

IT is a matter of satisfaction to some of the native journals to observe that the efforts of various officers in the Bombay Presidency for affording relief to the sufferers from famine are appreciated by all who have made it their business to visit if not all, of the relief works in the Presidency. The *Rast Goftar* remarks:—"The fact that the Government machinery throughout the Presidency has worked so smoothly and so effectively during the famine is mainly due to the untiring zeal and praiseworthy energy of the Hon. Mr. Nugent, who is in charge of the Famine portfolio, whose personal knowledge and experience of the last famine in the Presidency have stood him in good stead in the present emergency. He seems to have taken great care to derive a maximum of advantage from the various relief works at a minimum of state expenditure. He has evinced great solicitude for the health and lives of the famine-stricken without being carried away by sentiment or false and exaggerated notions of his duties as the director of famine policy in the Presidency. In fact his energy and self-possession at such a juncture has enabled him to tide over the present crisis with promptitude and singular success. The firm and at the same time humane policy of the Bombay Government has brought about an appreciable diminution in the number of those who seek relief at the hands of Government, and in fact there has been nothing left undone by the officials, which would not only alleviate the miseries of the poor agriculturists but which would also supply them with materials with which to prosecute their work and obtain means for livelihood for the ensuing year. The Congress critics, who have been denouncing and jeering at Mr. Nugent by describing him as His Little Excellency, will do well to study the famine literature of the Presidency, and give credit where credit is due."

DAILY MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The *Gujerati* thinks that the excess in the daily mortality in Bombay requires explanation:—"Although the number of plague cases has considerably decreased, the daily mortality is still in excess of the normal standard. Bombay is not yet quite full. A good many have not returned in consequence of the uncertainty that is still felt about the health of the city during the monsoon. Having regard to this fact the excess mortality requires explanation. No doubt the appearance of cholera in some places is partially responsible for this excess. But it does not wholly account for it. Whatever the causes, neither the Health Department nor the people should neglect the ordinary sanitary precautions. Bombay has had enough of plague, and the wish of every inhabitant is that it may disappear altogether as soon as possible. But the occurrence of stray cholera cases shows that with the departure of one enemy another is ready to step in. Bombay can not as yet be pronounced to be altogether free from danger, and the daily mortality from all causes indicates the necessity of still exercising the utmost vigilance and caution on the part of the inhabitants as well as the municipal authorities."

NEW MEMBER OF THE JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

The *Rast Goftar* approves of the appointment of the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad as a member of the joint Schools Committee in Bombay: "We are glad to find that the Hon. Mr. Setalwad, whose appointment was recommended by us a fortnight ago, is nominated by Government a member of the Joint Schools' Committee in succession to the late Mr. Javerilal. If a Gujerati was to succeed a Gujerati on the Board, Mr. Setalwad was far and away the best man that could be selected. He is able and energetic, and the performances of his youth give promise of a laudable public career. His energy and enthusiasm are apt on occasions to run wild; but they are exercised in obedience to a generous impulse, and we believe that time and reflection will have their effect in sobering him and thereby increasing his usefulness. Besides his general qualifications for the appointment on the Committee, Mr. Setalwad is specially fitted for the position by the intelligent interest which he has taken particularly in primary education."

MORAL TURPITUDE IN ELECTIONS.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* inveighs against the practices of certain persons in the city who make use of their votes for their personal gain, and adds:—"To minimize, if not entirely to remove, the malpractices we complain of, we think some analagous provisions of the English Corrupt Practices Act *mutatis mutandis* should be made applicable to the elections for seats in the Legislative Councils and Municipal Corporations and Boards. We have no faith in the improvement of human nature by ever so stringent provisions of law but the step in the direction we indicate cannot but have some wholesome effect. Many thoughtful people lament the state of things to which we have slowly but surely been drifting in matter of local self-government. There are many capable men of deep study and business abilities who studiously keep themselves aloof from all that relates to our civil affairs, simply because the field is literally monopolised by pretentious and fussy men who know well how, under cover of high civic position, to secure their personal aims and ambitions. It is due to the educated youth of our city that they should be energetic and active in the affairs of the city and make their voice and influence felt in the different activities all round. Their wholesome influence (and who can question this) will more than anything contribute to restoring the civic affairs of our city to a healthy condition."

GOVERNMENT AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

Some of the vernacular papers refer with a degree of anxiety to the changes which Government are said to contemplate making in the Bombay Municipal Act. The *Gujerati* states:—"We observed on the last occasion that legislation in panic was not at all safe and not likely to meet with public sympathy. The state of affairs brought about by the plague was of such a novel and unprecedented character that even Government did not realize in time the dangers ahead. What we, therefore, contend, is that the events of the past few months do not supply any warrant for retrograde legislation. If what our morning contemporaries have broadly hinted correctly represents the intentions of Government, we must say the local authorities seem to us to be entering upon municipal legislation of a reactionary character. We fail to understand why Government are so keenly anxious to deprive the Corporation of its power to appoint its own Health Officer and Executive Engineer. If the Corporation or their Sanitary Officers did go wrong in the past, Government had very extensive powers under the Municipal Act to set them right in time."

REORGANIZATION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Discussing the changes proposed to be introduced in the reorganization of the Health Department, the *Indian Spectator* writes:—"Decentralization seems to be the main feature of the scheme proposed by Mr. Snow for the re-organization of our Health Department. It is needless to say that intelligent public opinion has for a long time leaned in that direction. With the expansion of Bombay in all directions of the island, and the rapid overcrowding of city, it is scarcely possible that one man can efficiently attend to all the details of the Health Department. But the new scheme has apparently some grave drawbacks. It is proposed to put four Assistant Health Officers under the control of the Commissioner, the Executive Health Officer being converted into the Chief Sanitary Officer and Adviser to the Commissioner. "He is to be responsible for the registration of vital statistics, preparation of all reports, quarterly and annual, laboratory, analytical and bacteriological work in connection with the testing of water, and the examination of all articles of food and drink." We here quote Mr. Snow's words, from which it appears that the Executive Health Officer is to become the Registrar and Analyser to the Municipality, while the Municipal Commissioner is to become also the Chief Health Officer. Now, for an efficient discharge of the duties of the Health Officer, scientific knowledge is always essential, and there must, consequently, always be an expert at the head of that department. Few Municipal Commissioners are likely to be such experts. This part of the scheme strikes us as a weak one, though, of course, it may be said, on the other hand, that his four Assistants would serve the Commissioner as experts." The *Indu Prakash* observes:—"The Municipal Commissioner of this city has written a memorandum on the reorganisation of the Health Department. That this department was in utter confusion and unable to do its duty properly was obvious even before the advent of the plague. Since its appearance the fact became patent to every one. The Committee of the Corporation charged with reorganising the Department was no doubt appointed prior to the plague; but the ravages of the plague must have have made them more bold as our readers must readily see from the reforms advocated by the Commissioner. We trust the members of the Corporation will make a determined effort to reorganise the health department in a manner that will combine cheapness with efficiency. The present scheme fails in the former quality. In deciding the matter it is to be hoped that the corporators will not be frightened by alarmists and made to bend by means of threats of Government interference. They should rise to the occasion and show by their action that they are able to exercise the power of self government in a manner worthy of the great and glorious city whose interests are confided to their hands."

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient Milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c., renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowland's Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

As regards politics there is a very uneasy feeling abroad. The air is full of rumours of changes of the most drastic kind. It is said that an order has already been signed, though not yet published, ordering the removal of all Parsees, Hindustanees, and Europeans. Perhaps the most extraordinary of the cock and bull stories which find a ready credence, is that the reason of Sarvar Jung's downfall was his opposition to a scheme proposed by the Minister and supported by the Resident to mortgage the city of Aurangabad to the British Government in return for a loan of a crore of rupees. The story has been in circulation for some time, and has now taken so strong a hold that it is almost universally believed. Of course there is not an atom of truth in it, and it has been probably concocted by interested persons who had heard of the negotiations which were being made for raising a loan of that amount in London on the security of the railway stock and debentures. This loan, as you are aware, fell through, owing to the Secretary of State refusing his sanction on the ground that under the old statute of George III Europeans are prohibited from having pecuniary dealings with Native Princes. As you are also aware, the loan has since been sanctioned by the Government of India on the same security, on the condition however that it is to be issued by the Bank of Bengal as a rupee loan. It is difficult to understand why the Act should not equally apply to the Bank of Bengal. However that may be, the terms of the loan are as good as those offered in London, viz 4½ per cent; and as the security is excellent, there can be little doubt that the loan will be eagerly taken up, and that you were justified in calling it one of the gilt-edged investment. In railway circles however there is some anxiety as to whether it will not seriously affect the 3½ per cent loan which is about to be issued for the construction of the Godavery Valley Railway. There has been a most unfortunate delay in this matter, and what with the Jubilee festivities and the approaching holidays it is feared that the market may be missed, and that the work will be delayed. This is very unfortunate, for a great deal of the earthwork having been commenced, there is sure to be considerable loss if work is discontinued during the monsoon.

The Finance Committee which is inquiring into the state of Hyderabad finances has been hard at work not only at reduction, but also in propounding measures for increasing the revenue. Under the latter head we shall probably soon see the introduction of fresh taxes, such as income tax, contribution to pensions and a successions tax. These are all legitimate sources of revenue, but which the exception of the latter are sure to excite a good deal of discontent. A succession tax however is not inconsistent with Hyderabad traditions, being merely another form of the old nuzzerana system, but worked in such a way that the State will reap the benefit instead of private individuals. In this way the revenue may possibly be benefited—including reductions—by about 25 lakhs of rupees. If something is also done to put the Berar expenditure on a better footing, the Hyderabad Government will be relieved from all further anxiety. Whilst on this subject it is worth mentioning that a number of the English papers have taken up the subject originally ventilated by you and subsequently embodied in a pamphlet. There seems to be a universal consensus of opinion that an inquiry is needed and that something should be done to check the extravagant expenditure which for the last twenty years has marked our administration of that province. Up to the present, however, the Government of India seems to have done nothing either to officially deny the statements or to institute an inquiry as to the remedies to be introduced.

The Resident, Mr. Plowden, is expected back on the 18th, and is said to have quite recovered from the effects of his biking accident. His presence here is needed, for it will have the effect of dispelling the uneasy feeling to which I have already alluded. For the last month or six weeks very little has been done in the Courts and public offices, but as soon as the Mohurram holidays are over work will begin with a fresh spurt.

We are still on the borders of a famine, but have not yet got beyond the scarcity stage. Travelling up the other day from Madras I was struck with the difference in the appearence of the country directly I passed the Tungabhudra, the Nizam's frontier. Bellary was nothing but an arid desert, not only without a sign of cultivation, but without any appearance of preparation. Nothing but dry black cotton soil without trees, men or cattle in sight. But directly we had crossed the river there were signs of activity. Rain had recently fallen, ploughing was going on, and there were occasional flocks of sheep and herds of cattle. There was it is true very little herbage to be seen, and only now and then a patch of green was visible near a well. Further on between Wadi and Hyderabad, I was struck with the quantity of grain bags stored in almost every station. All this was grain for export waiting for an opportunity of carriage to the N.-W. and Central Provinces.—*Pioneer* correspondent.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s s Maria Valerie, from Triest, left Karachi for Bombay this morning and is expected to arrive here on Saturday morning. She carries the following passengers:—Mr Peck, Mr Zuber, Mr Bueler, Lt Bell and two missionaries.

THE B S I N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain T J Grier, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 31 cases opium and the following passengers:—Dr Bucha, Mr Berk, Mr P H Lucon, Mr E Fido, Mr J P Redkar, and 71 deck.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Mazagon s	Andrews	Hongkong.
	Kilwa s	Robertson	Persian Gulf.
	Pekin s	Shumacker	Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Simla, for the Persian Gulf.
" Dwarka, for Karachi.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Vessel. (Arrivals)	Commander.	From	Date.	To (Departures)
April					
30	Governolo It Men-of-War	Cucin'ello	Zanzibar		
May					
18	Queen Mary	Simpson	Cardiff		
19	A Provana It Men-of-War	Coltiletti	Zeilla	31	Zeilla
27	Thames	Dowell	Bombay	7	Bombay
28	Melpomene H M's	C Batton	Perim		
29	Goa	Plommer	Bombay	2	Zanzibar
30	Woodcock	Ogindinssen	Somali coast	31	Hodeida
	Moshtari	Clark	Bombay	1	Jeddah
	Mayo R I M	De Barry	Somali coast		
	India	Briscoe	London	30	Bombay
31	Nasseri	Miller	Jeddah	2	Bombay
	Falcon	Craig	Hodeida	31	Somali coast
	Montevido	Amazada	Manilla	1	Barcelona
June					
1	Pekin	Schumaker	Jeddah		Bombay
	S Berkhud	Roberts	Somali coast	2	Somali coast
	Scylla H M's	Scott	Zanzibar	1	England
	Jumna	Sanders	London		Brisbane
	Covadonga	Castillan	Liverpool		Manilla
2	Melbourne	Duchateau	Marseilles	2	China
	A Provana It Men-of-War	Coltilette	Zeilla		
	D Balduino	Canpa	Bombay		Genoa
	Africa	Polleri	Mussowa	3	Mussowa
	India	Robertson	London		Calcutta
	Bundesrath	Asthaussen	Zanzibar		Hamburgh
3	Morvet	Tahir Bey	Jeddah	4	Persian Gulf
	Carthage	Nantes	Bombay	3	London
	Manora	Henderson	Calcutta		London
	Emir	Robson	Cardiff		
4	Tarsus	Ahmed Bey	Jeddah	6	Red Sea Ports
	Woodcock	Ogindinssen	Hodeida	4	Somali coast
	R Rubattino	Saporali	Genoa	5	Bombay
5	Euro (S Tag)	Caldor	Dundee		
	Prince Alexander	Turfboer	Batavia		Amsterdam
	Sultan	Collin	Saliff		Calcutta
	Falcon	Craig	Somali coast	6	Hodeida
6	Sindh	Bousquet	Marseilles		Mauritius
	Herzog	V Issendorff	Hamburg		Zanzibar
	Kherson	Ostolopoff	Odessa	7	Vladivostok
7	Imperatrix	Ressovich	Bombay		Trieste

Aden, June 7.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 17.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—1 cask whisky, James Connell; 24 cases confectionery, A Abdool Hoosein.
Arunena s—125 cases whisky, Adulljee Bezonjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—10 cases tobacco manufactured, Dinshaw Merwan.
Locksley Hall s—6 cases tobacco manufactured, R R Parakh and Co.

FROM LONDON.

India s—5 cases medicine, &c, K Visram and Co; 10 cases soap and 3 cases perfume d spirit, &c, Bomonji Maneckji Panthaky; 2 bales straw boards E F Barria; 7 cases soap, D Dadabhoy; 3 hogsheads and 10 cases sherry and 30 cases liquours, Phipson and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Shannon s—5 cases chemicals, M Ostermayer and Co.
Johanne berger s—1 case medicine, M Ostermayer and Co; 7 cases medicine, V Nathoo and Co; 4 cases glassware, H Robitsek and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Johannesberger s—40 cases beer, Cutler Palmer and Co; 146 cases window glass S Mamoojee; 105 cases candle, Budroodin Nazeally; 2 cases cutlery, H S H Hassam.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY. THE 17TH OF JUNE, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·533	N	3	95·1	73·1	65	—	2·41	+2·00
Sirsa	29·500	ESE	12	97·3	78·9	64	—	0·97	+0·28
Delhi	29·497	SE	5	97·2	79·9	70	—	1·95	+1·20
Agra	29·477	SE	6	105·5	81·7	66	—	0·33	—0·34
Cawnpore	29·479	E	6	101·9	79·6	79	0·40	0·58	—
Allahabad	29·438	ENE	17	105·1	83·3	79	..	..	—1·69
Jhansi	29·440	E	1	105·1	83·2	69	0·01	0·60	—0·92
Jacobabad	29·480	ENE	5	103·4	88·0	32	..	..	—
Karachi	29·501	W	10	93·3	82·5	76	—	—	—
Jeypore	29·476	NNE	4	100·1	83·4	53	..	0·23	—0·59
Ajmere	29·492	SW	7	98·4	81·9	52	—	0·10	—0·40
Deesa	29·521	S	14	105·4	72·0	77	0·50	0·56	+0·18
Ahmedabad	29·538	SSW	6	104·8	74·1	78	1·50	1·60	—
Bhuj	29·528	W	24	100·5	82·9	71	—	..	—0·62
Rajkot	29·541	W	18	102·9	82·4	71	..	—	—1·13
Ghadechi	29·541	SSW	10	105·0	75·2	85	0·38	0·38	—
Veraval	29·536	W	11	87·1	83·2	88	0·04	0·06	..
Neemuch	29·492	NE	9	99·3	78·6	53	—	0·24	—0·50
Indore	29·497	W	8	99·1	76·1	50	..	0·56	—2·74
Saugor	29·416	NNE	8	101·3	76·6	71	1·07	1·27	—0·41
Jubulpore	29·424	NNW	5	98·8	79·6	64	0·02	2·41	—0·77
Hoshangabad	29·446	Calm	3	101·0	84·5	47	0·03	0·45	—2·81
Khandwa	29·491	W	17	101·2	79·1	55	..	0·07	—2·64
Raipur	29·399	SW	9	98·4	74·6	92	0·71	1·85	—1·28
Nagpur	29·402	NNE	7	97·7	73·5	56	0·02	3·28	—0·98
Amraoti	29·455	W	12	98·8	81·3	46	—	3·06	—0·11
Akola	29·494	W	21	100·4	81·7	60	—	0·27	—2·22
Surat	29·546	SE	11	96·2	74·0	89	0·30	0·94	—1·85
Malegaon	29·521	W	16	93·4	71·2	59	0·08	1·29	—0·03
Bombay	29·595	W	15	91·0	79·8	81	0·05	7·60	—0·41
Poona	29·595	W	25	94·1	71·4	68	0·03	2·52	—0·07
Ahmednagar	29·567	NW	15	96·3	72·9	71	..	1·50	..
Aurangabad	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	—
Sholapur	29·577	NW	12	98·2	75·0	68	0·07	2·18	—1·25
Ratnagiri	29·636	NE	12	89·8	74·0	9[illegible]	2·97	7·45	—10·50
Belgaum	29·665	WNW	24	81·2	68·3	88	...	2·84	—1·34
Goa	29·688	NW	25	85·1	75·4	95	3·79	14·45	...
Karwar	29·680	W	9	83·7	72·5	76	10·45	3[illegible]·89	+15·16
Mangalore	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	—
Calicut	29·726	NE	18	80·3	71·5	92	7·40	30·64	+9·48
Cochin	29·778	N	11	81·5	72·2	9[illegible]	4·22	2[illegible]·37	+10·69
Bangalore	29·683	WSW	[illegible]	76·2	65·[illegible]	87	0·2[illegible]	0·01	—1·53
Secunderabad	29·528	WSW	16	93·7	71·9	31	0·2[illegible]	0·93	—1·82
Masulipatam	29·491	NW	12	89·5	77·6	7[illegible]	—	1·07	—1·92
Bellary	29·611	W	8	97·2	71·7	51	0·49	2·65	+9·57
Cuddapah	29·595	NW	6	95·0	77·0	73	..	0·02	—1·50
Madras	29·[illegible]87	W	10	98·5	81·5	58	0·05	3·03	+1·85
Coimbatore	29·700	SW	5	77·9	70·3	93	0·04	2·23	+1·27
Trichinopoly	29·651	WNW	11	91·0	77·8	73	...	2·71	+2·01
Negapatam	29·610	SW	13	98·1	80·9	60	—	..	—0·35
Colombo	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aden	29·645	E	..	98·3	85·3	68	—	—	—

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·21 (4·65); G. T. H.=0·11 (4·66); St. G. H.=0·09 (5·34); C. P.=0·06 (7·60).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure at Amraoti, Nagpur and Ghadechi, a brisk rise in Sind and at Lahore and Belgaum, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the Central Provinces, and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are very steep. Winds are cyclonic over the greater part of the country, and the force has been strong to a gale at Allahabad, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Khandwa, Akola, Malegaon, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Goa, Calicut and Secunderadad, and fresh to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 32 miles an hour at Akola and Secunderabad, 22 at Malegaon, 20 at Khandwa, 16 at Rajkot, Amraoti; and Bellary, and 14 at Nagpur, Bombay and Madras. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Indore, and the minimum similarly so in Berar, and at Hoshangabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Allahabad and Jhansi, and the lowest 65° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Raipur, Saugor, Ghadechi, Deesa, Jhansi and Allahabad, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in all districts except in Sind, where they are clear. Excessive heavy rain has fallen at Karwar (10·45") and Calicut (7·49"), heavy at Cochin (4·22"), Goa (3·79") and Ratnagiri (2·97"), over an inch at Ahmedabad (1·50") and Saugor (1·07"), light to moderate showers at Cawnpore, Deesa, Ghadechi, Raipur, Surat, Malegaon, Bengalore, Secunderabad, Bellary and Coimbatore, and a few drops at Madras, Sholapur, Poona, Bombay, Nagpur, Hoshangabad, Jubulpore, Veraval and Jhansi. The storm noticed in yesterday's report has, as anticipated, moved in a north-westerly direction and its centre now lies somewhere between Raipur and Secunderabad. The gradients in districts round about the depression are very steep, and strong squally winds with gales are to be expected. This disturbance shows a tendency to move in a west-north-westerly direction. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast slightly exceeds its normal, and more or less heavy rain is still likely there. To the north of Karwar up to Bombay the gradient has increased, and being now about normal, the weather conditions are very favourable for rain. The weather is disturbed over the greater part of the country and rain is likely in all districts except in Sind and the Punjab. On and off the West Coast between Dwarka and Mangalore moderate to strong squally winds are likely to blow. Yesterday's telegram from the Seychelles states: "Barometer 29·890", moderate south-east Trades, continuous rain and lightning to south-west." The observations recorded at Colombo and Aden show that the monsoon has decreased in force in the centre of the Arabian Sea since the 15th.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 18.

Before the Hon'ble The CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

For Judgment.

912-65-95—Payne G and S—Hormasjee Adarjee vs Damodar Ratonsey Thakurdas—D and C.

(Before the Hon'ble The CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

6416 31-97—Saidoomia Rajumia vs Abduljee Hakimjee and others.

1985-97—Hakimjee Lookmanjee and another vs Saidoomia Rajumia and others.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

921-262-91—Tyabjee, D and Co—Vinayek Vishnu Kane vs Pandurang Hari Vaidya and others—Dikshit and D.

925—Re Rahimbux—Abdul Rushis and others insolvents Edgelow and G Mokundin Fazludin and another vs Custoorchand Abechand and others.

928-25-96—Mirza H Khan—Naum at vs Makund Moroba and others—Khanderao and S.

929-105-95—J C Cama—Balkrishna Shivshunker and another vs Khoja Mohomed Meahi tharia Topan—Dikshit and D.

932-147-95—Thakurdas D and C—Nathoobhoy Bhoja and another vs Javerbai and others—Balkrishna V N K.

935-410-68—Dikshit and D—Fakirchand Ghelabhai and others vs Jamnabai—Bhaishunker and K.

935-411-68—Dikshit and D—Fakirchand Ghelabhai and others vs Jamnabai Bhaishunker and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

427-96—Janardhan and A—Dhunbaijee vs Dossabhoy Cooverjee Doctor—Ardeshir H and D. Part heard.

186-96—Ardeshir H and D—Anandji Dayal vs Waljee Mathuradas—H Muna and Mulla.

31-95—Payne G and S—Ayshabai vs Jaffer Mahomed Tulub—Little and Co.

8047—Sorabji and J—Masoon and another vs Yaroo Ally Mahomed and others—In person.

422-95—Mahomedji Virji—Memon Hajee Ali Jan Mahomed vs Narsoo Dhunnan and another—Sorabji and J.

2 2-9—Brown and M—Megjee Valabdas vs Fasu bhoy Jan Mahomed—Little and Co.

385-96—Nanu and H—Abdool Hoosein—Adamboy and others vs Abibhai Dawoodbhai—Payne G and S.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 17.

FOR LONDON.

India s—12 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co; 200 cwt buffalo horns, H D H Hassom; 49 casks condiments Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 200 cwt cs torseed Finlay Muir and Co, 24 cases t peacock feathers, C Sorabjee, 50 cwt gum, Jaitha Malsee; 10 cwt ivory, Ebram Passaya and Co; 11 bundles woollen carpets, Forbes Forbes and Co; 5 cases opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Golden Cross s—250 bales cotton fly, Lockmidas Fakeer; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,044 cwt rapeseed, The Holland Bombay Trading Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—100 bales cotton. Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Walter Thacker and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Thames s—250 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 15 cwts genda horns, C Ebrahim and Co; 31 chests opium, The P and O Co; 185 chests opium, The Bombay and Persia S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thames s—130 bales twist, Nasserbhoy Cassumbhoy and Co; 300 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 75 bales twist, N J Abraham; 30 bales twist, M Harkchund; 84 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 250 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

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TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

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With Portrait of His Highness RASULKHANJI, NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

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THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

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Bombay Gazette Offices,

Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 17.

ALTHOUGH there have been showers at intervals during the past week, the annual rains have not yet set in, their very near approach, however, becoming more evident every day. The expiring pestilence continues in its ameliorated state. Business all round has been very dull, and on all hands the enquiry from exporters and importers alike has been very limited. In Cotton the takings on account of European and Japanese buyers have been small, and the local Mills have purchased sparingly. Prices for all descriptions remained stationary till yesterday when some advance took place. Little or no business has passed in Wheat and Seeds; Rapeseed is a little higher in price. Exchange has been quiet to steady throughout the week, and rates for Bank Paper this evening show an advance of 3-32d. as against those of last Thursday, and for Private Paper one of 1-16d. Money has continued in demand, and scarce. In Government Paper there has been a declining tendency, 3½ per Cents being now quoted 3-16 per cent. lower, but 3 per Cents 3-16 per cent. higher. A little business has been done in Freights, and higher rates are asked, which shippers are unwilling to pay. In imports the demand has been small, and prices are unchanged generally.

MONEY.—Owing to the increasing demand for accommodation which was felt during last week, the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank showed the material diminution of 19 lakhs, at some 92¼ lakhs, as disclosed by the Return of the Bank issued on Monday, compared with an increase of about ¾ lakh shown in the previous Return, at some 101¼ lakhs. The items of the Return chiefly accountable for the decrease were Public Deposits at the Branches, from which there were withdrawals to the extent of 3 lakhs; Public Deposits at the Head Office, which decreased by nearly 4¼ lakhs; and Private Deposits at the Branches, which fell off by over 6 1-2 lakhs. Bills Discounted and Purchased increased by 2 1-2 lakhs and Balances with other Banks by 1 lakh; Loans decreased by ¼ lakh.

Meanwhile Money has continued in demand, and scarce. The Bank of Bombay's rate remains at 10 per cent., the quotation in the open market being 9 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet last mail day at 1s. 2 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A small amount of Merchants' Bills were placed, and there was a fair demand for Bank paper, both ready and forward. On Saturday the market was closed for a native holiday, and re-opened on Monday steady in tone at 1s. 2 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for three months' sight Credits, with but little enquiry either way. Re-sales were reported to some extent at 1s. 2 5-8d. Opening with a steady feeling on Tuesday rates were quoted at 1s. 2 19-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 11-16d. for three months' sight Credits. There were no Merchants' Bills offering; re-sales were done at 1s. 2 21-32d., and there was a moderate enquiry for forward Bank Telegraphic. Steady in tone again yesterday, the market opened at 1s. 2 19-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 2 11-16d for three months' sight Credits. No Merchants' Bills were offering; Bank Paper was taken to a moderate extent at 1s. 2⅝d. for Ready Telegraphic, but *bona-fide* business all round was very limited, and the market continued virtually in the hands of native speculators. This morning the market opened with a firm feeling at 1s. 2 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2¾d. for three months' sight Credits, a small amount being placed at the latter rate early in the day. Re-sales then came out, and were sold from 1s. 2 21-32d. to 1s. 2 23-32d. Bank Wire was also done at the latter rate to a limited extent for Cash. Before the close the tone was a shade easier, quotations being given as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand			1s. 2 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 2 11-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 2 23-32d.	"
Credits	3	do.	1s. 2 25-32d.	"
Do.	6	do.	1s. 2 27-32d.	"
Documents	3	do.	1s. 2 13-16d.	"
Do.	6	do.	1s. 2 7-8d.	"
Francs	3	do.	1·55	"
Do.	6	do.	1·56	"

30 Lakhs of Indian Council Bills were allotted in London yesterday, of which 12¾ lakhs were on Calcutta, some 12¼ on Bombay, and about 5 lakhs on Madras, at 1s. 2 19-32d., tenders at which were accepted to the extent of 4 per cent. Extra allotments were also made of some 4¾ lakhs on Calcutta, and 1-4 lakh on Madras at 1s. 2 21-32d. Rs. 10,000 on Madras, Rs. 10,000 on Bombay, and Rs. 10,000 on Calcutta at 1s. 2 11-16d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Opening on Friday last at 103 7-16 for Money, and 103 5-8 for Account, for 3½ per Cents, rates were maintained at this level throughout the day, and closed at the same, with 96¼ quoted for Threes. The market opened with a weak feeling on Monday at 103 3-16 for Money and 103 3-8 for Account, for 3½ per Cents, from which rates declined to 103 1-8 and 103 5-16 in the two positions, respectively, and closed at the lower level; Threes declined to 96, nominal. Weak and declining in tone the following day rates for 3½ per Cents were given at 103 3-16 and 103⅜ for Money and Account, respectively, and fell therefrom 1-16 per cent., having closed at the decline; Threes remained at 96, nominal. Yesterday the market was quiet, and quotations after opening at 103 5-16 for Cash and 103½ for the Settlement, declined 3-16 per cent., closing rates having been 103 1-8 and 103 5-16 in the two positions, respectively, for 3½ per Cents; for Threes 96, nominal, continued to be named. There has to-day been a downward tendency again, rates having given way from 103-5-16 for Money, for 3½ per cents, and 103½ for Account, to 103¼ for the former, and 103⅜ for the latter, at which they close, in a quiet market; Threes are ½ per cent higher at 96½, nominal.

SHARES have been a sluggish market, and prices show almost as much a tendency to favour sellers as buyers. In the principal line of Mill Scrip, however, they are more partial on the whole to the former, while in other lines there has been very little movement. Our prices this evening show, as compared with those of Thursday last, an advance of Rs. 55, in China; of Rs. 50, in Presidency; of Rs. 20 each, in Ripon and Sun; of Rs. 10 each, in Bombay United and Southern India; of Rs. 5 each, in Empress, James Greaves, and Jewraj Balloo; and a decline of Rs. 20, in Queen; of Rs. 10 each, in Hindustan, and Western India; of Rs. 5 each, in Standard, and Swadeshi; In Presses Volkarts are Rs. 50 higher; and Breul's Cawnpur, Rs. 12½; while French, are Rs. 25 lower; and Sabapathy Bellary Rs. 2; in Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burmah, have declined Rs. 50 in the 1st Issue, and Rs. 10 in the second; Treacher and Company, Rs. 10; and Bombay Ice, Rs. 2; while Bombay Flour, have advanced Rs. 25; Soundy and Company; Rs. 20; and Delhi, and Northern India Flour Rs. 10.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Wide descriptions of *Grey Goods* have continued to attract a good deal of attention from up-country buyers, who are freely taking standard makes of Shirtings at current rates. Dealers continue to sell, and in some cases have accepted lower prices. Stocks show no change worth mentioning, and rates in general tend in buyers' favour. A fair business has transpired in *Bleached Goods* at previous prices. In *Dyed, Turkey Red*, and *Printed Goods* there has been a little done, at current prices. A steady feeling has prevailed in the market for *Locally-made* Goods, and rates are well supported. The clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar during the week have been some 3,500 packages, and of *Local* about 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—China has given about 7,000 bales in sales for the week ending on Tuesday last. Exchange on Hongkong is 163½ to 164, and on Shanghai 224. Locally the business done amounted to some 4,000 bales, in a steady market, closing quotations being as follows :—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule,	As.	4½	to	5	per lb.
"	" 8s	"	"	4½	"	5¼	"
"	" 10s	"	"	5	"	5¾	"
"	" 12s	"	"	5	"	5¾	"
"	" 16s	"	"	5¾	"	6¼	"
"	" 20s	"	"	6	"	6 3-4	"
"	" 24s	"	"	6¾	"	7½	"
"	" 30s	"	"	7 1-4	"	7¾	"
"	" 40s	"	"	8½	"	8¾	"

METALS remain quiet, and prices are without change generally.

COAL.—Large Sales were reported in the beginning of the week of *Seebpore* and *Jardine's Navigation*, Seebpore for September-October shipment, at Rs. 12 per ton, and *Jardine's* for June-October at Rs. 12 per ton also. Since, the market has been quiet, and only some small lots of Ready *Deshagur* have been selling at Rs. 13 per ton. Importers are quoting *Seebpore* and *Jardine's*, for forward shipment, at Rs. 12¼, *Deshagur* at Rs. 13, and *Heilgers* at Rs. 12¼ per ton. The market closes firm but quiet; we quote alongside :—

Welsh Hartley	*Nil.*
West "	*Nil.*
Australian	*Nil.*
Powell's	Rs. 22½ per ton.
Cardiff	" 22½ "
Japan	*Nil.*
Bengal	" 12 "
Singareni	*Nil.*
Seebpore	" 12¼ "
Sanctoria	" 12¾ "
Deshagur	" 13 "
Giridhi	" 14 "
Heilger's	" 12 "
Jardine's Navigation	" 12¼ "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—At the beginning of the week under review dealers partly held aloof, awaiting the Agricultural Bureau Report, which was then about to be published. The Report, however, when made known here had no effect on this market, and prices remained at their previous level. Sales have been reported of some 6,000 bales in all, mostly on account of local Mills, whose takings though sparing, have been larger than those of shippers on both European and Japan account. The large sales reported in Liverpool have sent up prices here Re. 1 all round, and to-day again they are higher, although little business has been done. Japan shippers have to-day been the largest buyers, and have purchased a fair quantity. The Mills have also taken a little, but European shippers have done almost nothing, owing it is probable, to absence of home orders. New Broach, for March delivery, has been done at Rs. 210 per candy.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop into Bombay during the week have been 26,500 bales, compared with 34,000 bales to hand in the week preceding, and 20,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; the falling off in the Receipts of new Cotton this season as against last, to date, now being 5,28,500 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz. :—

Cotton—		Per candy	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine		Rs.	166—3 3-32d.
Do.	Fully Good	"	155—2 29 32d.
Do.	Good	"	149—2 13-16d.
Belatee, Fine		"	178—3 9-32d.
Do.	Fully Good	"	170—3 5-32d.
Khandesh, Fully Good		"	178—3 9-32d.
Dholl era, Fine		"	191—3 1-2d.
Do.	Fully Good	"	182—3 11-32d.
Do.	Good	"	176—3 1-4d.
S G Dharwar, Good		"	196—3 9-16d.
Westerns		"	189—3 15-32d.
Broach, Fine		"	202—3 21-32d.
Do.	Good	"	192—3 1-2d.

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows :—

	Season. 1896-97. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1895-96. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	328,500	344,000
Berar	293,000	400,000
Khandeish	245,000	311,000
Barsi and Nuggur	69,500	96,000
Hingunghat	10,000	14,500
Persian and Sind	28,000	60,000
Broach	137,500	214,500
Dhollera	223,500	400,500
Compta and Dharwar	60,500	76,500
Westerns	8,500	10,500
	1,399,000	1,927,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.
For the week	27,739	19,515	40,904
From 1st Jan. to 16th June	1,174,800	1,525,190	1,269,624
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	14,393	16,953	15,272
From 1st Jan. to 16th June	450,862	625,054	418,408
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For the week	11,004	1,176	658
From 1st Jan. to 16th June	301,610	233,399	94,683

WHEAT AND SEEDS have been very quiet markets with next to nothing doing. Prices for Rapeseed are higher, but Linseed remains firm.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	44,411	60,957	332,461
Do. from 1st January to 16th June	672,838	2,704,340	3,317,320
Linseed for the week	11,746	63,435	60,017
Do. from 1st January to 16th June	273,149	2,979,840	2,407,242
Rapeseed for the week	35,951	16,409	71,010
Do. from 1st January to 16th June	662,416	644,783	1,720,346
Gingellyseed for the week	563	1,431	2,436
Do. from 1st January to 16th June	378,269	815,210	725,055

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	...	119,882	122,316
Do. from 1st January to 16th June	2,813	1,133,310	1,125,444
Linseed for the week	40,078	1,20,250	18,342
Do. from 1st January to 16th June	354,948	2,237,048	1,802,925
Rapeseed for the week	93,153	36,229	63,307
Do. from 1st January to 16th June	677,552	576,625	1,346,607
Gingellyseed for the week	9,998	6,599	21,551
Do. from 1st January to 16th June	383,853	1,030,032	989,859

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Suez route to Turkey (Europe), section Syra Chio, closed.
Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Till further notice telegrams for all stations in Peru except Payta, Chorillos, Lima and Mollendo must be in plain language.
Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish, secret language forbidden.
Till further notice deferred telegrams for Burma and Assam beyond Narayanganj and Dhubri respectively cannot be accepted, and urgent and ordinary telegrams for Assam can only be accepted at Sender's risk as the lines are interrupted.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AHMEDABAD.

DEATH.

KOTHAWALA—June 11, at Ahmedabad, Khan Bahadoor Eduljí Dossabhai Kothawala, Retired Deputy Collector, aged 64.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLVIN—June 8, at the Tendrils, Simla, the wife of E. G. Colvin, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.
HAYTHORNTHWAITE—June 10, at Agra, the wife of the Rev. J. P. Haythornthwaite, M. A., Principal of St. John's College, Agra, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BROWNING—June 7, at Mandalay, Harrington Eckford, infant son of Captain and Mrs. Browning, aged 4 months.
MORTON—June 11, at Simla, Claude Amyatt, only son of Major-General and Mrs. G. de C. Morton, aged 18 months.
SCOTT—June 12, at Darjeeling, after a short illness, Ada, the beloved wife of Alex. Scott.
SHEARBURN—June 2, at Madras, of fever, Lieut. John Henry Shearburn, Ordnance Department, aged 48.
SHUTTLEWORTH—June 10, at Pachmarhi, Lieut. A. Cyril Shuttleworth, 2nd South Lancashire Regiment, from the result of an accident, aged 25.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1897.

THE Committee of the Corporation which has been sitting from quite prehistoric times on the question of the reorganisation of the Health Department has, we understand, at length taken a practical step. It has accepted the carefully considered proposals of the Municipal Commissioner for the reconstruction of the Department on lines adapted to the new conditions which Mr. Snow, without any exaggeration, terms the enormous expansion of the city during the last twenty years. We published the scheme on the 27th instant, but abstained from discussing it until there was some evidence that it was destined to escape the fate which has overtaken so many other documents called for by dilatory Committees. Since, however, under the vigorous presidency of Mr. George Cotton, a special meeting will be held a few days hence for the consideration of the question, there is a prospect that the proposals drafted by the Commissioner will be taken up in a serious spirit. The basis of the proposals is decentralisation. When the present organisation was established the population of the city was about 600,000. The 1891 census put the figures at 821,764, which there is good reason to believe considerably understated the actual numbers. It is difficult to suppose that the female population was outnumbered by the male by two lakhs. Every one familiar with the habits of the native community knows that they are never so indiscreet as to expose the actual number of their womenfolk, and there is no means of verifying the returns given to the census officer by the head of the house. That such verification cannot be dispensed with without danger of error has been demonstrated. In one case the occupants of a large building were given as eight, but further investigation showed that they numbered thirty-six. Taking into account the rapidity with which in recent years vast chawls, capable of housing five hundred to a thousand souls, have sprung up in all the outlying districts, there can be little doubt that before the exodus set in in the closing months of last year, the population of the city did not fall far short of a million. According to the actuarial estimate framed by Mr. J. A. Baines, the Census Commissioner, the increment on the official figures of 1891 would make the population of Bombay in 1896 872,000. Mr. Snow is well within the mark when he estimates the population of the city, after recovering from the ravages of plague and the exodus which followed it, at 860,000 at least. The inhabited buildings number 37,000.

It is manifest that the organisation, which sufficed fifteen or twenty years ago, cannot meet the requirements of a city, the population of which has increased by more than one-fourth, while vast industries and great trade have complicated the problem of sanitation. The Commissioner thinks that the large increase which has been made in the ordinary establishments of the Health Department during the last seven or eight months were not only necessary as a means of combating the plague, but are required as a permanency, if the health of the city is to be placed on a satisfactory basis. He rightly holds that it is not a mere question of increasing the number of carts, bullocks, and sweepers; the staff must be increased, and a thoroughly efficient system established by which every part of the city can be brought under the close personal supervision of responsible officers. Mr. Snow proposes to divide the city into four separate sanitary divisions, and to place each of them in charge of a fully qualified Assistant Health Officer, who, as a rule, will be a medical man. The four divisions are so mapped out that the number of houses in each shall be from 8,500 to 10,500, while the population in three divisions will vary from 200,000 to 260,000. The Northern division with a sparser population has a larger area. The officers in charge of these divisions shall be men of first-rate capabilities on fairly high salaries, two receiving Rs. 1,200, and two Rs. 1,000 a month each. Mr. Leask, the present Assistant Health Officer, being thoroughly qualified and competent will be retained, but as a rule the divisional officers will be medical men. It is proposed that each shall exercise full administrative control in his division and "correspond with, and report direct to the Commissioner regarding all matters of routine and sanitary control. The power exercised by the Executive Health Officer will be delegated to them, and except in matters of general policy and the submission of statistics and other information for the Executive Health Officer's reports, they will be in independent charge, working directly under the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be." The Executive Health Officer would in effect cease to exist, and his place will be taken by the Municipal Commissioner. If the Commissioner were relieved of the other and very arduous duties attaching to the Commissionership and were enabled to devote the whole of his time and attention to the sanitary control of the city the arrangement would work, provided he were a practical sanitarian. But seeing that the multiplicity of the responsibilities weighing on the Commissioner have grown with the growth of the city and have made it a matter of urgency that he should be relieved of part of these duties by the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner, the proposal that he should take sanitary control of the city, and besides be referee in all matters of routine, seems unworkable.

While it is proposed that the Executive Health Officer be practically disestablished as such, he is to be retained as Sanitary Adviser to the Commissioner. He is also to be Registrar-General of vital statistics, and responsible for all Reports, quarterly and annual, as well as for the laboratory, analytical and bacteriological work in connection with the testing of water, and the examination of all articles of food and drink. The scheme contemplates the creation of a fully equipped laboratory, with a competent Analyst to obtain regular control over articles of food and drink. This is, however, a development to be gradually brought about. The main object of the scheme is to secure decentralisation, and a competent sanitary administration of the city by divisions. It is proposed to increase the inspecting staff, while securing a better class of men by a higher rate of pay, and grading the appointments. Everyone will agree with Mr. Snow that an increase in the establishment of carts and bullocks, and in the number of men and women employed for scavenging and cleansing the drains is absolutely necessary. Many things have happened since the late Municipal Commissioner found himself constrained by a vote of the Standing Committee to arbitrarily cut down the budget allowance for the scavenging and cleansing staff, in order to admit of a reduction of taxation quite irrespective of the sanitary requirements of the city. A visitation of plague within two years of that notable economy has brought us face to face with the necessity for submitting to a large permanent increase of the Budget in the Health Department, to say nothing of an expenditure by an extra Municipal authority, called into existence by a Resolution of Government, of a sum estimated at ten lakhs in as many weeks. Perverse and improvident economy is the mother of extravagance. The scheme for the reorganisation of the Health Department bears evidence of much care and thought; it deserves, and will no doubt receive, impartial consideration. Government are preparing certain amendments to be submitted immediately to the Legislative Council with a view to establishing a more effective control over the sanitation of the city. It has been found necessary in England to give the Local Government Board a measure of control over Municipal and other local authorities which would have been regarded as despotic and oppressive a few years ago. When an epidemic breaks out, the board is empowered, if the local authority be deemed remiss or incompetent, to send a Government officer to take over control of the sanitary arrangements and enforce the necessary measures at the cost of the Municipality concerned. The Epidemic Diseases Act passed on the 7th February last by the Supreme Legislative Council confers extraordinary powers on the Government to deal with such emergencies as that of the outbreak of plague. It may be assumed that the emendation of the Municipal Act will not go so far as the exceptional legislation passed at the instance of the Secretary of State. That it will strengthen the hands of Government in regard to matters sanitary is generally understood. It is to be hoped that when giving effect to the principle that the health of Bombay is a matter of Imperial concern, the collateral obligation to contribute from Imperial resources towards the cost of the measures prescribed will not be ignored.

FROM the first the proposal of the Municipal Commissioner to raise a loan of half-a-crore of rupees in connection with the sanitary improvement of the town has been regarded by some competent observers as rather extravagant. It has been felt that several years must elapse before work entailing such heavy cost could be carried out in the city, unless there was a very large increase indeed in the supervising and executive staff of the Municipality. The debt of the Corporation at the end of 1896 stood at 385 lakhs, entailing an annual liability for interest and sinking fund of 21¾ lakhs; to this has to be added a sanctioned loan of fifteen lakhs (ten of which have already been floated), bringing up the total indebtedness to four crores of rupees. Everyone must admit that so heavy a total ought not to be increased to the extent of another half crore of rupees unless very real need exists, and the money can be judiciously and profitably expended within the next year or two. It is satisfactory to find that due recognition has been given to these considerations, and that the fifty lakhs it was proposed to borrow a few months back has now been reduced by one-half. The amount of loan Government have been asked to sanction is twenty-five lakhs. This reduction is the more to be commended since the Government of Bombay have made no definite promise in regard to the share of the cost of plague suppression which will be forthcoming from State resources for what Lord Sandhurst himself has described as "an Imperial necessity." The local Government, having absolutely no surplus funds at their command at the present juncture, cannot indeed give such a promise until they know the extent to which they will receive subventions for the purpose from the Government of India. It must be admitted that the prospect in the latter direction is not one upon which very sanguine hopes can be built. Our Simla correspondent informed us the other day that the Finance Department takes the view that the cost of plague suppression in Bombay and the Presidency generally is one which should be met solely from local and Municipal resources. However, the Finance Department and the Government of India are not synonymous terms, and we may hope that in this instance at least the Finance Minister will find himself in the position of which Sir David Barbour and some others of his predecessors have complained: that of standing almost alone in the Council and being outvoted.

The Corporation has freely and without complaint expended whatever money has been asked for in connection with the supression of the plague, on the tacit understanding that Government would assist in meeting the heavy expenditure incurred on not only a local but also an "Imperial necessity." It will be a most unreasonable thing if the city itself is called upon to pay the entire cost of a visitation from which its trade has suffered so enormously, and which would have dealt very severely with the country at large instead of being confined to the Presidency had not the authorities in Bombay exercised to the full the restrictive powers granted to them under the Epidemic Diseases Act. Whatever share of the cost the Imperial Exchequer might meet, would be but a small thing in relation to the revenues of the State. The same cost imposed upon the restricted area of a single city would be a heavy burden, which would of necessity lead to a postponement of many essential sanitary reforms. Mr. Snow shows enough confidence in the good faith of Government in this matter to entirely exclude from the schedule of purposes for which the new loan is required all reference to the cost of plague supression. As the whole of that cost cannot be met from current revenues, the natural assumption in leaving it out of the schedule is that Government will render substantial aid. The purposes for which the loan is required include the cost of the machinery for sewering on the Shone system numerous districts which have remained unsewered because the principle of gravitation could not be adopted. One-third of the loan will go to meet this great need. The Mazagon district sectional scheme and the storm-water drain from Wellington Fountain to Back Bay will bring up the total spent on sewerage works to nearly one-half of the loan. Some long wanted extensions and improvements of water mains in various parts of the city will absorb Rs. 2,31,000. On the extension of Sewri Cemetery Rs. 84,000 will be spent, and about three lakhs of rupees are required for the purchase of the land at Mount Road required for the Mahomedan burial-ground. This leaves about six and a-half lakhs out of the loan to be spent in preparing for the disposal of town sweepings at Chimbur. All the works we have mentioned are very necessary, and there should be no difficulty in obtaining Government sanction for the loan. In view of the existing stringency of the money market the Commissioner is well advised in determing to only borrow nine lakhs of the total this year, reserving nine lakhs for the first half of 1898, and seven lakhs for the second half. The loan is required for a period of 40 years, and is to bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. The credit of the Corporation is so high that there can be little doubt, that while under existing conditions the money will not be raised on such favourable terms as the last loan, the issue will still be made at a premium.

SPANISH suppression of the rebellion in the Philippines is only equalled in the matter of time occupied and the cruelty resorted to, by the operation in Cuba. Their soldiers report victories attended by extensive loss of life, but, as the journals of the Far East warn us, these reports should be very largely discounted before they are believed. General Primo de Rivera has advised his troops to be merciful in dealing with rebels, but, says a military correspondent, General de Rivera reckons without the host. His officers and non-commissioned officers do not always act up to such noble sentiments, and too often ruthlessly shoot down those who come with the white flag of submission, or, like Lopez-Arteaga and others, shoot down hundreds of women and children and old men who have fled to the village church for safety, in order to obtain a "glorious victory" of so many hundreds killed and obtain rapid promotion. General de Rivera in his appeal to his men to be merciful practically admits the charge of cruelty against them to be true, and the patriotic journal asks that he shall make a few wholesome examples of such officers, "publicly shooting them in the presence of natives and Europeans in the same spot where his bloody predecessor caused so many innocent political patriots to be massacred." An English merchant in Manila has given to a contemporary some of his experiences of the rebellion and the Spanish method of quelling it. A native clerk of his, he says, who has never given him cause for the slightest complaint, was arrested a little while back on his way home for having some suspicious papers in his possession, which the ignorant mountebanks of officials supposed to be objects relating to Freemasonry and the Katipunan. In reality they were supplementary additions to certain catalogues which this clerk was in the habit of taking home to paste in the original to keep it up to date. He was taken to the police station, and there most unmercifully bastinadoed with rattans, completely bursting up the soles of his feet in order to extract a confession, being detained in the lock-up until able to walk again, and released after they had satisfied themselves the poor wretch had no connection whatever with Freemasonry. Other barbarities are described by the same correspondent, who certainly brings to light a list of atrocities such as are not eclipsed by anything which has occurred in Armenia or Crete.

THE balance at the Bombay Mint now comprises 17¾ lakhs worth of silver on account of tenderers for British dollar coinage, and Rs. 30,17,000 Government silver.

THE following additions are made to the List published on the 1st instant, of gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree at Government House, and at the Governor's Levees :—The Chief Engineer Bombay Command, Military Works; Honorary Surgeons to the Viceroy; and Honorary Assistant Surgeons to the Viceroy.

THE services of Mr. E. Maconochie, I. C. S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

LIEUT. J. R. B. G. CARTER has been appointed Assistant Political Superintendent and *ex-officio* Superintendent of Police, Palanpur, continuing to act as Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

FOR purposes of Exchange compensation the market rate of exchange for the second quarter of 1897-98 has been fixed at 1s. 2 13-16d., the percentage of salary admissible on account of Exchange compensation allowance in that quarter being Rs. 10-12-2 approximately.

MR. J. B. MACFADYEN, acting Assistant Conservator of the Port of Bombay, is appointed to act as a Member of the Board of Examiners for granting certificates of competency to Masters and Mates during the absence of Mr. J. B. Mackay.

COMMANDER T. G. R. FINNY, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Port Officer, Karachi, substantive *pro tem.*, vice Commander E. R. Shopland, Royal Indian Marine, retired, with effect from the 12th April 1897.

CAPTAIN JOHN STEWART COUPER, Sind Volunteer Rifles, to be Major, vice Tate, promoted.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending June 15, was 531, giving a death-rate of 31·95 per annum per thousand as against 30·43 the corresponding period of last year, and 30·6 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 110 died from fevers of which 26 were bubonic; 3, small-pox; 7, measles; 5, cholera; 1, leprosy; 57, phthisis; 43, diseases of the nervous system; 88, affections of the respiratory organs; 23, diarrhœa; 24 dysentery; 26 still-born; 65 old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 11; Brahmin, 19; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 230; Hindu outcaste, 59; Musalman 154; Parsee, 24; Jew, 2; Native Christian 15; Eurasian, 4; European, 7; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 256 as against 335 the corresponding period of last year, and 308 the average over the past five years.

ON Wednesday (May 25) there took place, at Old Boston State House, the ceremony of formal presentation by Mr. Bayard, late Ambassador here, of the log of the *Mayflower* to the State of Massachusetts. There was a brilliant official assemblage. Governor Wolcott received the document with a short speech. Then Senator Soar gave an elaborate oration referring to the log as the only authentic history of what may be considered the most important political transaction that has ever taken place. He said Mr. Bayard had represented to the mother country more the good-will than the diplomacy of the American people, as John Adams, his first predecessor, had done.

TELEGRAMS.

THE INDIAN LOAN OF FOUR CRORES.

RUMOURED FLOTATION IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 17.

It is understood in financial circles here that the Indian loan of four crores of rupees, foreshadowed in the Budget, will be raised in sterling in the City.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SULTAN'S REPLY TO THE INDIAN MUSSALMANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 17.

The Sultan's reply to the congratulations of the Mussalmans of India on the Turkish victories over Greece is contained in a long letter concerning the duties of all true Moslems to the Caliph, comprising pecuniary, moral, and physical sacrifices.

It concludes by stating that the strength of Islam rests on union and concord.

The letter is to be sent by special envoys to all Shaiks Ulemas in India, Egypt, and Arabia.

THE UNITED STATES AND HAWAII.

PROTEST BY JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 16.

A treaty for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States was signed here to-day, and will be submitted to the Senate immediately.

Japan has protested against the annexation.

JUNE 17.

The Hawaiian Treaty has been submitted to the Senate.

The protest of Japan is confined to the reservation of rights under her Treaty with Hawaii.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

ARRIVAL OF FOREIGN PRINCES IN LONDON.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Prince Henry of Prussia and the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia have arrived in London for the Jubilee.

Most of the other Royalties who have been invited will arrive on Saturday.

CAMPS IN HYDE PARK.

Camps for the troops which are to take part in the procession are now being formed in Hyde Park.

THE DECORATIONS OF THE STREETS.

The decorations of the Metropolis are nearing completion, and many of the streets are already a blaze of colour.

ANOTHER BOMB OUTRAGE IN PARIS.

A bomb was exploded, last night, in the Place de la Concorde, Paris, and damaged the balustrade at the foot of the Strasburg Statue.

THE ASCOT GOLD CUP.

The following is the result of the race for the Ascot Gold Cup run this day :—

Persimmon	1
Winkfield's Pride	2
Love Wisely	3

CRICKET NEWS.

In the cricket match between Somerset and Surrey, the latter team was beaten by 224 runs.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JUNE 17.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arcadia, with English mails of the 11th instant, left here, at 5-30 a.m., to-day.

ADEN, JUNE 17.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Coromandel, with the Homeward mails of the 11th instant, arrived here, at 11 a.m., to-day.

THE TOCHI VALLEY DISASTER.

THE PUNITIVE EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

We understand that the despatch of a Punitive Expedition into the Tochi Valley has now been definitely determined upon by the Government of India.

General Corrie Bird, now commanding the Frontier Force, is likely to be given the command.

The Expedition consists of two brigades, for the most part made up of regiments recently moved towards the frontier.

LATER.

It is now definitely settled that the Tochi Valley Punitive Expedition starts as soon as possible.

It consists of two Brigades under command of General Corrie Bird ; the Brigadiers being Generals Symons and Egerton.

The Brigades are made up of Regiments already ordered to the frontier, together with the Argyle and Southerland Highlanders, and the Rifle Brigade.

No time is to be lost.

The matter was settled in the Council, to-day.

COLONEL PRIDEAUX.

The tenure of the appointment of Colonel Prideaux, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, Bombay Command, has been extended to 6th January 1899.

THE FAMINE.

THE EXPECTED REDUCTION IN THE NUMBERS UNDER RELIEF.

In spite of the advent of the rains the reduction in the numbers upon Famine relief-works does not yet appear very great. The figures so far received show a total falling off amounting to only about a lakh, distributed over Bombay, the North-West and Central Provinces ; while the Punjab, Central India, and Rajputana all record small increases.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, JUNE 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaisar-i-Hind, left here this afternoon for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 13-32

The Manchester Market has been firmer.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103 ex
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62¼
Bar Silver	27 9-16

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.

REPORT BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.

SYLHET NEEDS URGENT HELP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.*

The following is the full text of the telegrams addressed by the Chief Commissioner of Assam to his Excellency the Viceroy at Simla :—

Shillong, 12th.—Terrible earthquake occurred in Shillong yesterday afternoon, June 12th, at 5-10 p.m. All masonry buildings, including the Government House, Secretariat, church, jail, public offices, and private houses are levelled with the ground.

The mortality is believed to be slight, but Mr. McCabe, the Inspector-General of Police, was killed by his house falling on him. I deeply deplore his death, which is a great loss to the Administration.

There were many narrow escapes, including my own and my wife's, but I know of no other European killed.

Many employes in the Secretariat Press were killed by the building falling on them ; one or two deaths occurred in the military lines, and some more in the bazaar, but no details are available.

The public and private losses are very heavy, and practically nothing has been saved anywhere.

The official records and press lie under the ruins.

There is heavy and continuous rain all night and all day, and a severe seismic disturbance at frequent intervals. The position of the ladies and children exposed to the elements are very trying. Arrangements are being made to provide temporary shelters in very difficult circumstances.

I do not know the extent of the earthquake, but judging from the severity of the shock here, I fear it must be widespread.

No. 2, dated 16th.—No news as yet from Sylhet or Cachar. Devastation on the Cherrapunji Hills is very great, and the Company Gauge Railway destroyed.

I fear the loss of life must be considerable at the Coal Mines and the Lime Quarries in Shillong.

Mr. Rosenrodia, Survey pensioner, was killed by the falling of his house.

Gowhatty and Goalpar are wrecked, but the loss of life is very small.

No news as yet from Dhubri or Bengal.

The earthquake was felt at Tezpore and Mungeldia, but apparently less severe.

No news yet from Upper Assam.

River communications are open, and steamers running. Our road to Gowhatty is being re-opened.

Seismic disturbance is still frequent, and last night was severe.

June 16th, No. 3, dated 16th.—In continuation of this morning's wire, Mr. Strachey, the Agent of Railways, who went out to Cherrapunji and has just returned, gives the worst possible accounts of that place, whole villages having fallen down the side of the hill. Chuttuck was submerged, but many saved themselves on the limestone flats.

News just received from the Executive Engineer, Sylhet, says :—Town levelled with the ground, and subsidence of villages reported. Great destruction of food-supplies is inevitable, and I anticipate severe scarcity throughout Sylhet. I would ask, if possible, for immediate deputation of additional Engineer and Civil officers to assist the Deputy Commissioner at this great crisis. Whether other parts of Eastern Bengal are as bad I cannot say, but Sylhet urgently needs help, which, in my present condition, I cannot supply. Dibrugarh is said to be unhurt.

* Appeared in our second edition of yesterday.

LATEST FROM ASSAM.

Further telegram from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to-day, says :—We are getting on, and all are doing their best.

The weather is rainy, and the seismic disturbance continues.

Captain Gordon, Deputy Commissioner, Gowhatty, is safe.

No further news from Sylhet.

The climax of the shock seems to have been felt in the Cheerapunji Hills, where the mountain side, carrying many villages with it, has fallen down. About half of the road from Shillong to Cherra has collapsed. The mortality here must have been considerable, but no details are to hand yet. No Europeans are killed.

The supply of food to survivors is causing anxiety, as through communication with Sylhet district is not open.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 17.

A large meeting ot Secunderabad public merchants and officials was held, this morning, at 8 o'clock, at Shet Gungabison's bungalow, James Bazaar. Captain Ivers presided. Shet Gungabison will supervise the illumination of James Bazaar and the public gardens. A nautch will be given in the Court compound. Mr. F. C. Crawford, Superintendent of Police, will also assist in the Jubilee arrangements.

THE COUNCIL ELECTION.

AHMEDABAD, JUNE 17.

For the Council Election in the Northern Division 55 delegates till now have been appointed. In Guzerat voting is out and out against Mr. Setalwad. Mr. Goculdas has 51 votes, and Mr. Setalwad only 4.

The Surat Election is postponed till the 24th inst.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s. s. s. Ganges, Captain F. F. Creery, will sail, to-day, for London, Brindisi and Aden, with the English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Bullock, Mr E	Sherman, Mr
Barsett, Mr Chas	Sadd, Mr G
Colvin, Lt J M C	Wimberley, Capt C J
Churchill, Capt F	Whittaker, Mr G
Greenaway, Col T	

FOR BRINDISI.—Mori, Mr G W.

FOR ADEN.

Barosi, Mr R	Harrison, Rev P R
Dackorow, Mr	

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—JUNE 16

10 p.m.	84·5

THURSDAY—JUNE 17.

6 a.m.	84·1
10 a.m.	87·9
2 p.m.	87·8
6 p.m.	87·8

PROFESSOR WARREN, of Boston University, writes to the *Boston Daily Advertiser* with regard to "THE NIGHT OF THE GODS," by John O'Neill, the second volume of which work has just been published :—

AN IMPORTANT WORK COMPLETED.

As a member of the international committee constituted soon after the decease of the late Mr. John O'Neill for the purpose of securing the funds and the scholarly editorship required for the publication of the second and concluding volume of his unfinished work, entitled "The Night of the Gods," the undersigned takes great pleasure in announcing that the work of the committee has been most satisfactorily accomplished, and that the new and final volume, in the same style as its predecessor, can now be ordered through any importing bookseller or directly from the publisher, David Nutt, 270, Strand, London. The two volumes fill more than 1,000 large pages, yet are furnished for 36 shillings. No student of mythology, or of art-symbols and their migrations or of the earliest traceable forms of worship, can afford to be ignorant of this work. The "London Athenæum," always chary of praise, calls it a "masterpiece of research." Public thanks are due to all who have kindly subscribed to the publication fund.

William F. Warren.

Boston University, April 23.

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THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

VII.

THE BATTLES OF THE REIGN,

BY

ARCHIBALD FORBES.

PART I.

THE long peace from Waterloo to the Crimean war did not extend to India. Queen Victoria was not on the throne eighteen months when an army was on the march from British India to the distant hill-country of Afghanistan. Keane's storm of the strong fortress of Ghuznee (July 23, 1839) was a daring and successful exploit, achieved under cover of night. There was much scattered fighting in that turbulent region during the precarious British occupation of two and a half years from the middle of 1839 until the beginning of 1842. But in the later months of 1841 the Afghans rose in force against the British troops, and the melancholy result in the early days of January, 1842, was the all but utter destruction of our little army and its followers by the ruthless Afghans in the frozen ravines of the Khoord-Cabul and the Inzduliuk. The "illustrious garrison" of Jellalabad, however, maintained a stubborn and ultimately successful resistance ; and the "Army of Retribution" with which the gallant Pollock fought his way up to Cabul, where he was joined by Nott's force from Candahar, behaved so bravely as to mitigate the diminution of British prestige which the disasters in Afghanistan had temporarily occasioned.

In 1843, Sir Charles Napier, the conqueror of Scinde, was victorious in two remarkable battles, fought between five weeks of each other. Meanee, fought on the 17th February, was one after a desperate and sustained struggle against enormous odds. Napier had a force of less than 2,400 men ; his adversaries, fierce and stalwart Baloochees, filling the broad deep bed of the Fullaillee river, numbered over 35,000 brave tribesmen, all armed with matchlocks and sharp swords. The British victory was won by the gallantry of the 22nd regiments of Irishmen, the Bombay sepoys, and the Scinde Horse. The British losses were 20 officers and 230 men ; those of the Baloochees over 6,000. In the second battle, that of Dubba, near Hyderabad, (24th March) Napier found about 26,000 men and 15 guns drawn up against his own force of 5,000 men with 19 guns. "With conquering strength, wasting fire, and piercing steel," the brave 22nd forced its way through the dense hostile masses. Napier personally led the storm of Dubba, and then headed the pursuit. Of the enemy, 5,000 lay dead ; the British loss amounted to 270 officers and men.

The Gwalior compaign of December, 1843, was short but bloody. Sir Hugh Gough, the commander-in-chief, along with Lord Ellenborough, marched into Gwalior from the north with 12,000 men ; General Grey, with 7,000, invaded it from the south. The campaign was regarded in the light of a picnic, and a number of ladies were present on elephants. Confusion occurred when a round shot carried off the ear of an elephant on which one of the ladies was mounted ; but the battle of Maharajpore (28th Dec.) was ultimately won by Gough as the result of hard and prolonged fighting, and with the loss of about 1,000 British soldiers ; the Mahrattas were utterly defeated, with the loss of 56 guns. The day of Maharajpore was also the day of Punniar, in which battle Grey gained a very neat and complete victory.

The British battles of the first Sikh war (1845-46) were as follows : Mudkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Sobraon. The Sikhs took the offensive, and 40,000 trained soldiers with 150 guns were across the Sutlej and invading British territory by mid-December, 1845. Sir Hugh Gough, the commander-in-chief, and Sir Henry Hardinge the governor-general hurried 12,000 men in light marching order towards the Sutlej. On the afternoon of December 18th, while resting at Mudkee, Gough was completely surprised by the sudden proximity of 20,000 Sikh soldiers. A desperate and confused struggle ensued, the disciplined Sikhs fighting splendidly ; but bayonet pressure on their front and cavalry sabres on their flanks shook them, and they retreated with a loss of 17 guns. Of the British nearly 1,000 men went down in this fierce melee.

Three days later the British army advanced to the attack of the Sikh entrenched camp of Ferozeshah (December 21), held by 35,000 fighting men, with about 100 siege guns. Gough's total strength, after receiving a reinforcement of 6,000 men from Ferozepore, was 17,300 men with 70 field guns. The battle was postponed until late in the day. The assault was pressed resolutely home, and some successes were attained ; but the Sikh batteries had to be carried at the bayonet point with a ghastly expenditure of life. The gallant Third Light Dragoons rode over a Sikh battery, killed the gunners, and dashing into the Sikh camp, swept through it from end to end. But then came darkness and chaos ; "men of all regiments and of all arms became commingled." The British troops were drawn back for the night some hundred yards beyond the Sikh entrenchments. It was a night of horrors. The Sikhs maintained their fire until Hardinge spiked their guns : but they were massacring our wounded lying out to the front in the bitter cold all throughout the night.

"Another such battle would shake the Empire," said Hardinge to Havelock ; and another such battle seemed inevitable. But during the night in the Sikh camp had been riot, mutiny, and desertion. At dawn the British delivered a triumphant assault, and this achieved, were masters of the entire position, of 73 guns, and of many standards. The casualties were heavy : 894 killed and 1,721 wounded. Mudkee and Ferozeshah had cost Gough one-fifth of his effective strength, and had exausted his ammunition.

Aliwal (28th January, 1846) was a very tough battle. Smith's British troops were sternly resisted by the Sikhs, and it was not until they had been thrice pierced through by Cureton's cavalry that they fled, leaving behind 67 guns. Reinforcements and supplies were coming up from the base, and the crowning victory was near. The dense fog at dawn of 10th February rolled up at seven, and the British siege guns opened on the massive entrenchments of Sobraon. But they made no impression on the strong hostile position, and the issue remained to the arbitrament of musketry and the bayonet. After repeated charges the works were at length stormed ; and the Sikhs, forced on to the broken bridge, perished by thousands in the attempt to cross the river. The British victory was complete, but at the cost of 2,383 men ; the Sikh loss was estimated at 8,000.

The two principal battles of the second and final Sikh war (1848-49) were Chillianwallah and Goojerat. In a preliminary engagement at the Chenab, Colonel William Havelock, elder brother of Henry, was slain in a desperate combat with the Sikh horse, and General Cureton, who had risen from the ranks, was killed by an enemy's bullet. On the afternoon of January 13th, 1849, the British army, under Gough, marched straight on the Sikh host drawn out in battle array at Chillianwallah. For a while nothing but the roar of the Sikh cannon was heard ; but then the rattle of musketry told that the British infantry were closing on the hostile guns. Of the two divisions Gilbert's had the right, Colin Campbell's the left. At the beginning of the action the 24th regiment sustained fearful losses. Brigadier Pennycuick and thirteen officers were killed, and nine officers were wounded at the muzzles of the hostile guns : of the men 203 were killed and 266 wounded. Colin Campbell had better fortune. He advanced the 61st in line, turned the Sikh right flank, and then charged with brilliant effect, finally rolling up the enemy's line, and sweeping the Sikh troops from his path. Gilbert's advantages were not gained without heroic efforts and serious loss. But the adventures of the cavalry, under the command of an effete brigadier, were painful and humiliating. A crazy panic occurred at a cry of "Threes about," and four cavalry regiments galloped headlong to the rear in disgraceful rout.

Chillianwallah ranks as a technical victory for the British arms, in spite of the disasters which chequered it. It was the most sanguinary, and came nearest to actual defeat, of any of the great Indian conflicts. The Sikhs, it was true, were driven from their position, but they merely retired without interruption to an adjacent position. The price paid for the doubtful victory was the loss of 89 officers and 2,357 men. At home the details of Chillianwallah excited alarm and indignation. Sir Charles Napier was immediately despatched to India with the mission to supersede Lord Gough.

After Chillianwallah Gough's army lay passive in position, awaiting the reinforcements which the surrender of Mooltan would afford. On the night of February 13, the Sikh army marched round the British flank, and next day was well on its way to Goojerat. Gough, slowly following, was joined by the Mooltan force at Koomjah ; and on the 21st took position athwart the wide plain south of Goojerat, between two dry watercourses. The Sikh line of battle extended beyond both watercourses, lay across the plain, and held several villages in front. Gough at last had been taught by hard experience that an artillery preparation should precede his favourite "cold steel." The British batteries maintained for two hours a magnificent cannonade which crushed the fire of the Sikh guns. Our infantry then deployed, stormed the villages after a desperate and prolonged resistance, and swept onward up the plain towards Goojerat. The discomfiture of the enemy was thorough. The Sikhs, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, fled from the field in utter confusion. The British cavalry hurled itself in ardent pursuit, riding over and trampling down the Sikh infantry, and converting the discomfited enemy into a shapeless mass of fugitives. Colin Campbell was moved by the fine attitude of the men of the Sikh army. "There was," he wrote, "nothing cringing in the manner of those men in laying down their arms . . . they are undoubtedly a fine and brave people." For nearly half a century the Sikhs, once our most stubborn and resolute enemies, have been among the finest and most loyal soldiers whom the Empress-Queen possesses.

It was on the 14th September, 1854, that the allied armies of Great Britain and France began their landing on Crimean soil, near the Lake of Kamishlu, and a few miles north of the Bulganak river. The British force, when the advance began on the 19th, numbered about 26,000 infantry, 1,000 Light Cavalry, and 60 guns. The French had about 28,000 infantry, and the Turks 7,000, with 68 guns, but with no cavalry. No tents were landed except for the sick ; the knapsacks remained on board ship ; and the soldiers carried the blanket rolled. The French moved on the right, next the sea, having no cavalry. Beyond the Bulganak there occurred an insignificant skirmish with a Russian force, and on the same night the army bivouacked on that stream. Next morning it advanced towards the Alma, and on the afternoon of the 20th was fought the battle of the Alma. The arena of the British attack was, with the exception of part of the Second Division, westward of the great post road from Eupatoria to Sevastopol. The British Divisions moved down abreast of the French, the Second Division on the right, the Light Division on the left, in first line ; the Second followed by the Third, the Light by the First, in second line ; and the Fourth in rear of the left. Right opposite the British centre, beyond the river, rose the slope of the Kourgane Hill, on which was an earthwork holding several guns in position, whose fire swept the whole British front. Behind the earthwork were massed numerous Russian battalions, their lines stretching to the post road ; and the rest of the field was garnished with nine field batteries. The total Russian force confronting the English amounted to about 21,000 infantry, 3,000 cavalry which never moved, and 84 guns. The English force engaged was 23,000 infantry and 60 guns.

On receiving the order the Second and Light Division had begun their advance; the latter was the first to attack. Wading through the stream, the soldiers halted under the bank out of the hostile fire, untill Sir George Brown, riding up the bank, ordered his regiments to follow. The Light Division then gained the slope and moved up to the attack in the two-deep line formation. The regiments of the Light and Second Divisions went straight forward up to the earthwork in face of the Russians guns, but had to retire with cruel losses. The guards came up in support, with great steadiness, and engagaged closely with the Russian battalions, which, however, being in column, could not endure the fire of the British lines. The Highland regiments on the British left, charging up the slope, compelled the retreat of the Russian masses, and the battle of the Alma was won. The total of British losses amounted to 2,002. The Russians lost 5,709.

On the morning of 25th October a mass of Russian cavalry crossed the Trakter bridge, rode along the outer valley of Balaclava, and then wheeling to its left crossed the Causeway Heights and came down on Scarlett's Heavy Cavalry Brigade. Scarlett promptly wheeled the Greys and Inniskillings into line, the 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards and the Royals followed, and the British heavy cavalry crashed in upon their Russian adversaries. There was a clash of sword play for a few minutes; and then the whole Russian mass gave way and fled at speed and in disorder. In the short melee the losses of our Heavies were comparatively slight. Four Russian squadrons, detaching themselves from the mass, rode against the 93rd Highlanders, drawn up in front of Kadikoi; but brave old Sir Colin "did not think it worth his while to form his regiment even four-deep" to meet the abortive charge.

All the world is familiar with the glorious hair-brained gallop of the Light Brigade down the outer valley of Balaclava on the Russian guns. That our gallant fellows drove off the Russian gunners, and that single men even charged bodies of Russian cavalry, and that those retreated before them, is recorded not only by the survivors of the Brigade, but has been acknowledged by the Russian General Todleben. But such a combat could end in but one way—the retreat and ruin of what remained of our noble light cavalry. The troopers mostly rode back singly or in twos or threes, some wounded, others, although themselves wounded, supporting a wounded comrade. Two formed bodies, each about seventy strong, cut their way masterfully through several squadrons of the enemy's lancers, scattering the Russian troopers to right and left, and regaining our end of the valley. But, on the other hand, one regiment, the 13th Light Dragoons, was practically annihilated, diminished from a strong squadron to but ten mounted men at the close of the action. The total mounted strength of the Light Brigade after the charge was 195, it had lost 247 men in killed and wounded; and had 475 horses killed and 42 wounded.

The battle of Inkermann, fought 5th November, 1854, admits of no description. It was a series of deeds of noble daring, of sanguinary hand to hand fights, of despairing rallies, of desperate assaults in glens and valleys, in brushwood glades and remote dells, from which the combatants, British or Russian, issued only to engage fresh foes, until, after hours of fierce strife, our old supremacy, so rudely assailed, was triumphantly asserted, and the Russian masses gave way reluctantly before our steady courage and the gallant co-operation of our French allies. No one could have witnessed even a small portion of the doings of this eventful day, for the fog and drizzling mist obscured the ground on which the struggle was being fought out to such an extent as to make it impossible to discern what was going on at the distance of but a few yards.

The odds against us were enormous. The Russian strength was 31,000 men with 134 guns. The British force never amounted to 8,000 men ; the French contingent was barely 3,000. The Russian losses were over 12,000 men, of whom 4,500 were buried on the field. The losses of the British amounted to 2,816 of all ranks ; the French losses exceeded 903 men. No man on that bloody field, except the venerable Lord Raglan, had ever seen such a spectacle of blood and death. We had, indeed, won a victory, but at a cost at which the survivors shuddered.

Of the awful privations of the first Crimean winter, of the successive unsuccessful bombardments, of the all but continuous fighting in the trenches, of the abortive assaults on the Redan of 18th June and 8th September, 1855, and of the battle of Tchernaya, fought 16th August, 1855, in which British troops were but partially engaged, no account is here possible. Terms of peace were agreed on in the spring of 1856, and on the 12th July the last British detachment left the Crimea. The war had cost us 22,467 killed, dead of wounds or diseased. Its money cost was 53 million pounds.

PROPOSED MUNICIPAL LOAN OF TWENTY-FIVE LAKHS.

MR. SNOW, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, has formally applied to Government for sanction to the raising from the public of a loan of Rs. twenty-five lakhs only, for the construction of Sewerage, Water and other Sanitary works. The estimated cost of the works is Rs. 24,98,017. It is proposed to borrow twenty-five lakhs on the security of the general revenue of the Bombay Municipality, aggregating over Rs. 65 lakhs (excluding the item of net premia received on loans) on the average of the three years ending 1895-96. It is proposed to raise the loan in three instalments as under :—(1) Rs. 9 lakhs between 1st July and 31st December 1897 ; (2) Rs. 9 lakhs between 1st July and 31st December 1898 ; (3) Rs. 7 lakhs between 1st July and 31st December 1899 ; total 25 lakhs.

The loan is required for a period not exceeding 40 years. Interest will be paid half-yearly at 3½ per cent. per annum (Rs. 43,750 + Rs. 43,750 = Rs. 87,500 per annum), and a sum of Rs. 30,000 will be set aside annually from 1st November 1900 as a Sinking Fund, which, with interest accumulations at 3½ per cent., will pay off the whole loan on 1st November 1939 (in not more than eighty instalments).

The application is accompanied by the following schedule of the purposes to which the money is to be applied.—

SEWERAGE.

		Rs.
Machinery for the Sewerage of the Parel, the Mazgaon, the old Race Course, the Malabar and Khambala Hills, the Elphinstone Reclamation and Fergusson Road and Chinchpokli Sectional Districts on the Shone system		8,77,625
Mazgaon District Sectional		3,30,072
Storm Water Drain from Wellington Fountain via Band Stand to the Sea		37,355
		12,45,052

WATER-WORKS.

	Rs.	
32" Main Kala Chowki Road from Parel Road to Ghorupdev Road	33,844	
12" Main to Sewri Cemetery Road from Ghorupdev Road via Jakaria Bandar Road	38,981	
18" Main Reay Road from Kala Chowki Road to Bhundarvada Road	1,00,722	
18" Main from Dockyard Road to Frere Road at Elphinstone Bridge	41,750	
4" Service Pipe in Reay Road alongside the 18" main to avoid the tapping of the larger main for small connections	16,000	
		2,31,297
		14,76,349

SANITARY WORKS.

Extension of the Burial Ground at Sewri Cemetery	84,668
	15,61,017
Disposal of town sweepings at Chimbur	6,40,000
	22,01,017
Purchase of 28,750 square yards of land adjoining Anjir Bagh, Mount Road, the property of Mr. Rustomji Jamasji Ashburner, required for Mahomedan burial ground, including Rs. 2,000 for Stamp Registration, &c., charges	1,22,000
	23,23,017
Purchase of about 29,000 square yards of land at Mount Road in Narelvadi for future extension of the burial ground thereat, including the cost of filling in the land, &c.	1,75,000
Total Rs.	24,98,017
Or say Rs.	25,00,000

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

THE PENSIONERS' DINNER.

IN commemoration of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, arrangements have been made by the General Officer Commanding for a dinner and dance in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, to all naval and military pensioners residing in Bombay. Dinner will commence at 7-30 p.m., followed by a dance.

By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Garstin and officers of the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment the Band of the Regiment will be in attendance. Tickets can be had on application to the Secretary, Pensioners' Dinner, Town Hall. Early application is requested.

Tea can be had by the families of the pensioners, if required, during the evening.

GENERAL MILITARY ORDER.

General Orders by his Excellency the Commander-in Chief in India, dated Army Head Quarters, Simla, June 11, has the following :—

In pursuance of the orders of the Government of India, the 21st and 22nd June, 1897, will be observed as holidays by the Army in India to commemorate the completion of the sixtieth year of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India.

A salute of 60 guns will be fired at daybreak at all customary stations on the 22nd June.

The time of the year being unsuitable, no parade of troops will be held on either of the two holidays.

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to authorise Lieutenant-Generals Commanding to release from prison, or to mitigate the sentences of, such military prisoners of the British Army whose Court-Martial sentences have been confirmed by the Lieutenant-General of a Command, or by authority subordinate to him, provided that, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-General, the release of any such men will not militate against the interests of discipline, and provided also that their conduct in prison has been "good."

As regards men whose sentences have been confirmed by authority superior to a Lieutenant-General, all such deserving cases will be referred for the Commander-in-Chief's orders.

Men who are under orders for discharge with disgrace (including discharge with ignominy) from the service on the termination of their sentences of imprisonment, are not to be released, nor is any mitigation of their sentences to be ordered. Releases will take place at daybreak on the 22nd June, 1897, from which date also mitigation of any sentences will be ordered to have effect.

Regimental prisoners in British units who are in confinement under sentence of Regimental Court-Martial confirmed by the Commanding Officer, or undergoing imprisonment summarily awarded by similar authority, as well as defaulters, may, at the discretion of the Commanding Officer, be excused further punishment after daybreak on the 22nd June, 1897. Commanding Officers are hereby further authorised to release, at their discretion, and at the hour and on the date indicated above, any men in confinement awaiting investigation of charges not of a serious nature.

In the Native Army, all soldiers undergoing sentence of Court-Martial "in military custody may at the same time, at the discretion of the officers who confirmed such sentences, be released, or granted remissions of portions of their sentences. All regimental prisoners, in confinement under the summary award of Commanding Officers, and defaulters may also, at the discretion of Commanding Officers, be excused from further punishment or granted partial remissions. Commanding Officers are hereby further authorised to release, at their discretion, men in confinement awaiting investigation of charges not of a serious nature.

The members of the Independent Order of Good Templars entertain their friends at a Tea and Concert on the 21st instant, at the Fort High School, Elphinstone Circle, to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee. Tea at 6 p.m. Concert at 8 p.m.

The souvenir to be presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress by the Hindu community of this city will be exhibited to-day, in the Bombay Photographic Company's Premises, on Kalbadavie Road, between 2 and 6 p.m.

SIND.

The congratulatory address to the Queen-Empress, beautifully illuminated, with a handsome silver case of local manufacture, is now ready for despatch to Simla. Fourteen of the leading citizens are to sign the address.

AJMERE.

At a second meeting of the Mahomedans of Ajmere held on Sunday evening, under the auspices of the local Mahomedan Association, at the house of Hakeem Abdul Kayum, in connection with the commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee, committees were appointed to arrange for illuminations and for feeding the poor. Khan Bahadur Abdulla Khan presided. It was resolved to hold a fair in Dowlut Baugh, near the Residency, on the 22nd instant. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were made by Alanur Khan, Secunder Khan, Burkutulla, and others.

AGRA.

At a cantonment committee meeting, held at Agra, it was resolved to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee on the 22nd June by illuminations and a display of fireworks. The military authorities are also arranging for a torchlight tattoo with massed bands, and the members of the Agra Club will give a dinner. There will be a special service for the troops in garrison on the 21st instant, and residents of cantonments have been invited to illuminate their houses.

THE PROPOSED RUPEE LOAN.

THE following letter has been addressed by Mr. J. H. Sleigh secretary and treasurer of the Bank of Bombay to the Editor of *Capital* :—

Sir,—The admirable spirit of fairness that pervades the criticism of your contributor "Rex" on my memorandum on the subject of the Proposed Rupee Loan that appeared in your paper of 8th instant invites me to offer some remarks explanatory of my conclusions.

I would have your contributor to bear in mind that the calculations I submitted were based entirely upon what I had stated in a memorandum published in your columns of the previous week, on the subject of Currency and Exchange, to be the possibilities in the existing situation, and not on the reprehensible policy of drift that has been allowed to glide so apathetically on.

Therein, I expressed an unhesitating conviction that by exercising the forces at their command the Government of India can almost at will make good the gold level in sterling Exchange, and, further, I indicated the forces to be so applied. Having done this, I proceeded, in natural sequence, to show by illustration the result that would be attained by an intelligent application of these forces to the proposed rupee loan.

In view of these possibilities and of the present financial conditions, the course indicated for Government to pursue was to abandon the raising of a rupee loan and in its place to immediately raise a 2½ per cent., sterling loan in London while, yet Exchange stood favourable for such an operation, to cut the proceeds from their Council drawings, and before the first half year's interest fell in, to impose a prohibitive duty on Silver Imports—that thereafter Sterling Exchange would quickly respond to their action by rising uninterruptedly to the gold level and make secure the eventual saving of Rs. 130 lakhs estimated in my memorandum.

"Rex," I hope will thus see that it would not have been consistent for me to have based my calculations on "Exchange all round at one rate, say 1s. 4d. and thereby to have ignored the profit that would follow the rise. "Rex's" figures I admit to be correct as far as they go except that I find compound interest ar 5 per cent., per annum on Rs. 12 lakhs for 15 years gives only Rs. 12,60,000—not Rs. 90,00,000 as "Rex" makes out ! My calculations to were made at 2½ percent., interest, not 5 per cent., which would have considerably increased my estimated saving. But this figures do not to my thinking affect the correctness my conclusions or of my estimates.

He says that "in the long run we believe it would be better for the country, and, therefore, eventually better for the Government revenues, if rupee loans, even at 4 per cent., were issued in preference to sterling loans at 2½ per cent.," but he vouchsafes no reasons for thus thinking. Now I cannot agree at all with this opinion, beyond believing that politically it might have been wiser for Government not to have reduced the rate of interest on their rupee loans below 4 per cent., and in this connection I would quote the following paras. from letter of the 7th instant in reply to a very able letter on the subject from "F. C. R."

"I fear that 'F. C. R.' has not carefully considered the effect of his proposal to raise a 3½ per cent., loan in place of a 3 per cent., (and in preference to a 2½ per cent., sterling loan). In the first place, a departure from the position acquired by the success of the last 3 per cent., loan would involve Government in great humiliation, by establishing a fall in the value of their borrowing powers, which might be difficult to recover in after years when necessity arises for further borrowing. In the second place, the addition of another ½ per cent., to the rate of interest would cause a further loss of Rs. 44 lakhs (as against either a 3 per cent., rupee loan or a 2½ per cent., sterling loan) during the course of fifteen years, this being the period I have chosen for my former calculations, as it is the shortest period within which Government would be able to redeem the loan. The longer the time the greater, of course, would be the loss. I am not aware that I have ever condemned the policy of borrowing in gold, as your correspondent asserts, nor do I think it possible that I could have done so, seeing I have always considered that there is a time for borrowing in gold and a time for borrowing in rupee. The financial conditions of India being normal, it would be right to borrow in rupees when sterling exchange is likely to permanently fall, and to borrow in sterling when it is likely to permanently rise, which it most certainly would do now if Government would only exclude silver, a perfectly harmless measure and one well within their reach. The present, to my mind, is unquestionably a time for borrowing in gold, not only because it would be difficult to raise a rupee loan at all, but because it would so curtail our already deficient resources as to seriously tax and injure trade ; also because the probabilities of a rise in exchange ere long, are considerable, while at our present love level the risk of a serious or permanent fall is almost *nil*. I can see no advantage, therefore in borrowing at 3½, or any other percentage, while the financial conditions of India are such as they are. As for a fresh rupee loan at 3½ per cent., "greatly strengthening the market for that description of paper, it is all moonshine ! The very reverse, I should say, would, or rather ought to, happen, and its effect upon 3 per cent., would be to sink them to an even deeper depth than they sleep in at present."

"As it is most desirable that the people of India should be widely interested in Government securities and are strongly averse to accept the small return these securities yield on their investments, to say nothing of the bitter dissatisfaction the recent conversions from 4 to 3½ and from 3½ to 3 per cent., have created in the spirit of those native holders who could find no ready means of securely reinvesting their moneys, I agree with 'F. C. R.' in thinking that the reduction of the rate to 3 per cent. was a political error. Yet, as an economic venture, the reduction was eminently successful. However, as the country, both materially and financially, is now in very sore straits, the present time seems to be highly inopportune to attempt to recover the political mistake by sacrificing economy, more especially as a retrograde step would probably be looked upon with suspicion, and might destroy that confidence in Government which they at present assuredly possess." As circumstances exist to-day, therefore, it would not in my opinion be a wise policy for Government to retrace their steps by raising the rate of interest either to 3½ or 4 per cent.

"Rex" also states that "at the end of fifteen years the interest on the sterling loan takes £1,000,000 or Rs. 150 lakhs out of India which never comes back, whereas the interest on the rupee loan provided it is held by Indian investors) is no loss to the country. The difference of Rs. 30 lakhs gained by Government sinks into insignificance when compared with the compound interest on the sum of Rs. 12 lakhs retained each year in India." Further he says that "rather more than one-fifth of our rupee loans is enfaced for payment of interest in London and to that extent India loses the benefit of annual interest." Surely there never was a greater economic fallacy than is contained in these two quotations ! Does "Rex" imagine for one moment that the Rs. 4 crores of capital during all these fifteen years are to lie dormant ? Shall they not revolve and fructify the trade and industry of the country, bringing in the course of their revolution a store of wealth to India that would sink the Rs. 150 lakhs he refers to into a hundred fold greater insignificance than the compound interest erroneously calculated at Rs. 90 lakhs (which should be Rs. 12,60,000) is to his estimated saving of Rs. 30 lakhs on redemption of the loan. The same, but in a higher degree, must be said regarding the one-fifth of our rupee loans enfaced for payment of interest in London. India may lose the benefit of the annual interest, but against that trifling disadvantage has it not the full use of the Rs. 23 crores of capital thus represented ? Surely this is of infinitely greater advantage to India than the mere 3½ per cent., interest ? The principal it carries is so absolutely recognised by all economic authorities as to have become axiomatic and can bear no disputation. I fear, therefore, that "Rex" has unwittingly fallen into the same error as our Congress friends, Messrs. Dadabhai Naoroji

and Dinshaw Wacha, in their denunciations before the Welby Commission, regarding the introduction of foreign capital!

An important factor too which "Rex" seems to have lost sight of in the question is, that, a rupee loan at the present time, no matter at what rate of interest it were raised, would so effect our already reduced financial resources as to seriously intensify the existing strain and prevent that recovery of trade which a normal harvest would otherwise bring about. I would quote the following para. from the same letter replying to "F. C. R." bearing on this point.

"Some of the remarks of your correspondent (i.e., "F. C. R.") seem to suggest the impression that I believe a contraction of the rupees current could have no influence in assisting a rise in sterling exchange. This I need hardly say was not what I wished to convey. What I said was that contraction was not a *sine qua non* to the fulfilment of the currency scheme, and to that I firmly adhere. Contracting the currency must of necessity drive sellers of sterling into higher exchange, but this effect, I maintain, would be far from commensurate with the injury which an inadequate volume of rupees would inflict on both the internal and external trade of the country. In view of this, I deprecated the contraction of our currency, and advocated the narrowing of the channels through which remittances could be made from Europe, so long as the channels left were sufficient for the adjustment of our foreign trade. That contraction should act with appreciative force, an accompanying active export trade would be necessary, sufficient to raise the price of accommodation to a point that would demand telegraphic transfers from London. At present though money is scarce and dear, there is no volume in our trade; hence the little money that is now available seems to be nearly to be enough for our comparatively small requirements. In the event, however, of a restoration to the full volume of active trade, the squeeze for money would become well nigh intolerable till the gold level was reached and the imprisoned rupee's were released from our Currency vaults."

It is a delusion, I think, for "Rex," to say that with such a high premium as Government got for last year's loan they can afford to accept a low one this year." Government can never at any time be justified, still less so in their present distress, in letting any opportunity pass where they can honorably save the public revenues from needless expenditure.

Bombay, June 16, 1897.

THE EXPIRING EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Ward.		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	5
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvi	1	0	11
	Chukla	0	0	
	Umarkhadi	0	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	0	0	17
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswadi	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Khumbarwada	0	0	
D	Khetwadi	1	0	5
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chaupati	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	21
	Tadwadi	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	1	0	
F	Parel	0	0	6
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	2
	Worli	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	Non-Resident. & Unknown	0	1	5
	Total	4	1	73
	Total to date	12,589	10,658	

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday the persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and road were as follows:—Arrivals by sea 641, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,847, making a total of 3,488 persons. Departures by sea 705, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,801, making a total of 3,506 persons.

THE PLAGUE AT POONA.

With the sanction of Government, the following notification has been issued by the Poona Plague Committee:—

"In modification of former orders the public are informed as follows:—

'Owing to the continuance of plague, it is still necessary to remove to the segregation camp the inmates of houses where plague cases occur, or where deaths take place, the cause of which is not satisfactorily shown to be something other than plague, and to disinfect the houses themselves. The Plague Committee will be satisfied that a death is not due to plague when a certificate to that effect signed by a Medical Officer holding Her Majesty's Commission is presented at the City Municipal Office. In the case of deaths in respect of which no such certificates have been presented, the following arrangements will be made in order to diminish, as far as possible, the number of houses to be treated as plague-infected. A Medical Officer appointed by the Committee will go round the City between the hours of 7 and 9 a.m. and 5 and 7 p.m. to houses at which deaths have occured to examine the corpses of persons whose deaths have been registered at the Municipal Office since the time of his last round. When he is satisfied on examination that a death is not due to plague, the house in which it occurred will not be liable to disinfection, nor the inmates to segregation. The Medical Officer will not examine a corpse in any case in which its examination by him is objected to by the inmates of the house. When however, examination is objected to or for any cause cannot be made, it will be necessary to disinfect the house in which the death occurred and to segregate the inmates.'"

THANA.

A correspondent, writing yesterday, says:—The Plague Committee has sanctioned the hospital establishment for the Segregation Hospital at Thana for the next quarter as follows:—One hospital assistant; one compounder; one lady nurse; one hamal; one washerman; one waterman; one sweeper, and one cook. Mr. F. A. Moos, Assistant Surgeon, Wadia Dispensary, is the Executive Officer in charge of the hospital. The remaining four patients have recovered, and they were discharged on Monday last. There are now two hospital assistants only employed (with an extra allowance of eight annas a day each, according to the recent Resolution of Government) at the railway station, in order to examine the local passengers daily. No cases of bubonic plague took place here, and no patients are now in the Segregation Hospital at Utalsar. The office of the Assistant Collector in charge of plague duties in the Thana district has already been abolished, and Mr. E. H. E. Leggett has been appointed Joint Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad.—It is warm here during the day. Slight showers of rain fell in the town last night. The South-West Monsoon has not properly burst on the Northern Konkan as yet.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 6 a.m. 16th to 6 a.m. 17th June:—There were two admissions, and 13 remaining under treatment.

SIND.

KARACHI, June 14.

On the 13th instant there were no fresh cases of plague, but only one death.

"WOT CHEER, MATE?" may be a rough form of salutation, but the kindness of its intention cannot be questioned; therefore it may not be out of place to adopt it here. Those who may be suffering from bad health can be speedily relieved from their misery by the aid of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. They are equally good for the old, young, or middle-aged. For weakness, lassitude, headache, fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, measles, croup and similar complaints, these medicines cannot be equalled; whilst for skin diseases, sores, ulcers, scrofula and old wounds, they have effected cures in cases declard hopeless by eminent medical men. Full directions as to the use of these remarkable remedies are given to purchasers.

THE MONSOON.

WEATHER TELEGRAM.

THURSDAY: Pressure changes are generally small but somewhat irregular, except in and near the storm area in North-East India. The storm continued to develop slowly yesterday, and the centre crossed the coast last night between False Point and Balasore. The centre at 8 a.m. was crossing the Orissa Hills and passing into the southern districts of Chotah Nagpur. The cyclonic winds in the storm area do not appear to be strong, but strong squally south-west monsoon winds are blowing over the whole of the Bay. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen over the greater part of Burma, South and West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, and Chotah Nagpur, and local showers in the North-West Provinces. The rainfall is heaviest in Orissa, where Cuttack reports four inches. Winds have strengthened further in Ceylon, Malabar, and south of the Konkan Coast, and have given very heavy rain on the west cost districts from Ratnagiri southwards, and showers over the greater part of Deccan and the Central Provinces. Karwar reports ten inches, Calicut and Mangalore seven, Goa six, Chitaldroog five, Cochin, Trivandrum, and Mercara four, Ratnagiri three, Bijapur, Saugor, Sambalpur, Nowgong, and Raichur each over an inch. Strong monsoon is now established on the west coast. The storm in North-East India will continue to drift west-north-west and carry the monsoon rains into the interior.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s. s. s. Simla, Captain T. J. Grier, which arrived in harbour, on Wednesday evening, from the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, experienced moderate monsoon from Muscat to Bombay.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esplade. In.	Esplade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	4	43	4	55	5	25	7	55
Thursday, June 17th	0	20	0	11	0	11	0	06
Total	4	63	4	66	5	36	7	61
Total fall to June 17th, 1896.	9	85	8	58	9	91	8	84
Total fall to June 17th, 1895.	6	88	5	46	6	10	6	11

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

KHANDALLA.

The rainfall registered at Khandalla during the week ending on the 15th June is as follows:—

	In.	Cts.
June 10	0	0
11	2	0
12	0	5
13	0	70
14	0	29
15	0	0
	3	4
Previously registered	1	40
Total	4	44

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	4	44
Tuesday, June 15	0	59
Total	5	3

THE DEATH OF A YOUNG HINDU BARRISTER.

IN our yesterday's issue we briefly announced the death of Mr. P. M. Bhat, barrister-at-law, which took place, on Wednesday last, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Bhaishanker, solicitor. Mr. Bhat was an undergraduate of the local University, and soon after leaving college he was employed as Gujerati tutor to Mr. E. Giles, the present Director of Public Instruction, and other European officials, who were greatly impressed with his amiability and scholarship. He was recommended for a post in the Idar State, which he joined as an Opium Superintendent, but was soon transferred to the Judicial Department as Munsif, the legal training he had acquired in Bombay having stood him in good stead. He rose in the service, and was ultimately appointed Naib Diwan, and soon became very popular, his Highness especially taking great interest in him. He left the service to study for the Bar and went to England, where after a successful course of three years' study he was called to the Bar in 1893, and soon after came out to India and began practising at the Bombay Bar. He was the first Gujerati Brahmin to join the learned profession, and by his suavity and tact he made himself a general favourite. He was a very promising young man of parts. He was suffering from chronic diarrhœa, which ultimately proved fatal in spite of all medical care. He leaves behind him a widow and a daughter.

TRIAL OF THE BHAGRA RIOT CASE AT BULSAR.

THE trial of the case in which Khandoo Daya and nine other men stand charged with rioting and voluntarily causing grievous hurt to the Chief Constable of Bulsar commenced in the court of the First Class Magistrate, Bulsar, on the 16th inst. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Doolubji R. Desai, B.A. LL. B., defended all the accused. An application was made by the prosecution to postpone the hearing on the ground that the Public Prosecutor of Surat, who was instructed to appear for the Crown, was unavoidably absent. Mr. Taleyarkhan opposed the application, and the magistrate declined to postpone the case.

Luchmonsingh Bhimsingh, the complainant, in his evidence, said: I am the Chief Constable of Bulsar. On the 3rd of May last, in consequence of certain information received, I went to the village of Bhagra, at about 7 p.m., to make inquiries regarding a rumour of concealment of plague cases in the village. I sent for the police patel, and while I was remonstrating with him for not discharging his duties properly, the first three accused, who were standing there, said I had no business to question the patel about plague cases, and going away threatened to bring out the villagers and assault me. A few minutes after a large number of people rushed at me, brandishing their sticks and bamboos. Fearing danger, I rode off, but before I proceeded a few paces all the accused now in court assaulted me, causing wounds on my forehead, arms, and legs. Three or four Parsis interfered, but the villagers continued to assault me and my sepoys. Eventually I escaped, and as I was bleeding profusely at the time I sat down in a field, and after resting a while proceeded to Bulsar. The police were informed, and a party of men at once proceeded to Bhagra and took the accused into custody. Cross-examination was reserved. Three Parsi witnesses were then examined, and they gave a similar account of the disturbance. Their cross-examination was also reserved. The case was then adjourned to the 23rd instant.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT F. W. BIRCH, 29th Punjab Infantry, resigns the Commissariat Department and rejoins his regiment.

AN exchange of places on the roster of Indian service is sanctioned between Surgeon-Majors M. D. O'Connell and A. E. C. Spence.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN F. H. BURTON BROWNE, Indian Medical Service, resigns the service, and Major A. M. Monteith, 7th Bombay Lancers, will shortly retire.

THE undermentioned are permitted to return to duty:—Lieutenant-Colonels G. S Eyre, T. R. M. Macpherson, Majors H. W. Seymour, H. A. Vowell, Captain E. M. Jackson, 25th Madras Infantry; Lieutenants A. H. P. Harrison, 33rd Bengal Infantry; J. H. Peck 27th Bombay Infantry; H. L. S anton, 3rd Bengal Infantry; W. C. W. Harrison, Commissariat Department.

THE undermentioned remain at home on extended leave:—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hay, and Lieutenant A. Roberts for 6 months; Lieutenant-Colonel E. V. P. Menteith, 6th Bombay Cavalry, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Scully, Captain F. R. DeButts, Royal Artillery, Lieutenant R. P. C. Schneider, 12th Bombay Infantry, for 4 months; Lieutenant W. B. S anton, 29th Madras Infantry, for 3 months.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—22nd Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant H. L. C. Turner, Hampshire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 5th Punjab Cavalry.—Major A. F. Williamson to be 2nd-in-command, vice Major Gambier appointed Commandant; Captains Templer and Edwards to move up in grade succession; Captain F. H. Yate to be Squadron Commander and Lieutenant A. G. Vivian to be permanent Squadron Officer. 2nd Punjab Cavalry.—Captain W. N. Campbell to be 3rd Squadron Commander remaining seconded; Captain C. A. Luck to be 3rd Squadron Commander, vice Captain Campbell.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Black Watch and the Volunteers will furnish guards-of-honour for the Viceroy at the Commemoration ceremonial at Simla on the 22nd instant.

THE Jubilee dinner at the Bengal Club, which was fixed to take place on the 21st instant, has been postponed. About 15 guests were expected, and it is considered advisable not to have such a large gathering in the building till it has been overhauled.

OWING to the damage done by the earthquake to the Eastern Bengal State Railway passengers cannot be booked to Darjiling or stations beyond Sara in the northern section for the present.

A MEETING of the members of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held yesterday afternoon, to place on record the Society's sense of the loss they had incurred in the death of their Honorary Secretary, the late Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik. Dr. Peterson presided. Mr. K. R. Cama, in moving a resolution to that effect, observed that the vigilance exercised by the late Mr. Javerilal and the care in regard to the financial position of the Society would not soon be forgotten. Mr. N. G. Chandavarker, in seconding the resolution, referred to Mr. Javerilal's devotion to Oriental learning side by side with his knowledge of Western Literature. Dr. Atmaram Pandurung having supported the resolution, the chairman testified to the good work done by Mr. Javerilal for a period extending over ten years. He spoke from personal experience about the vigour, energy, and devotion with which Mr. Javerilal worked for the promotion of the interests of the Society all the time he (the chairman) was co-secretary with the deceased gentleman. The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. Jivanji J. Mody then read a paper on "The Belief about the future of the soul among the Ancient Egyptians and Zoroastrians." A summary of which will be published in our next issue.

IT is intended to lay a double line on the South Indian Railway throughout from Madras to Chingleput, and to widen the Railway bridge over the Adyar river, which is now only six feet wide, so as to admit of a double line being laid over it.

THE total trade of Calcutta varied but little in value in the past month in comparison with 1896. Imports fell off by over eleven per cent., but exports expanded in value by nearly thirteen per cent. The exports of coal expanded considerably during the past month. Foreign countries absorbed 21,106 tons as against 7,463 tons in the previous year. To Indian ports the quantity rose from 35,626 to 99,313 tons.

IT appears that the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway project is still hanging fire, the Board of Directors of the South Indian Railway being determined to hold out for better terms for working, as it considers that the terms now offered will involve it in loss. The Madura-Pamban line, it is said, will come up for sanction at the next Railway Conference in August. Meanwhile work is soon to commence on the short Arcot Branch and on the Calicut-Cannanore line.

SLIGHT shocks of earthquake continued interruptedly, throughout the night on Saturday at Darjeeling. The last was felt at 5-40 on Sunday morning. No loss of life or personal injury is reported. The railway was blocked below Siliguri. Major Mannsell's house was completely wrecked. There was a scene of confusion at a conjuring entertainment in the Town Hall. Considerable damage is revealed on the Tukvar spur: bungalows were destroyed and factories damaged. The officers' quarters at Jalapahar were also damaged. Several houses in the station are uninhabitable and there is a considerable loss of property. The Private Secretary's house collapsed; Singawari is destroyed, and the railway line is breached between Siliguri and Jalpaiguri, the trains being delayed.

THE new rules of the Indian parcel-post came into operation on the 1st instant. Ordered registered parcels, inland and foreign, have simply to be sent to the post office where a receipt will be given for them. The sender has no longer to fill in a form and present it with a parcel. Where prepayment is made, the charges for postage, registration or insurance have not to be made in cash as heretofore, but by postage stamps to be affixed by the sender or his messenger upon the parcel. This is the procedure already in force with regard to unregistered parcels, except that no receipt is given. Parcels sent insured or by V. P. P. have still to be prepaid and must be accompanied by a special form of receipt filled up by the sender. Where a Customs' declaration has to be made the necessary particulars must also be entered in a special form. The changes made are all in the interest of the public as a number of forms are abolished.

THE building of the Southern Punjab Railway has rendered it desirable to link up Bhatinda Junction with Ferozpore on the standard gauge, and arrangements have now been made for carrying out this work. From Bhatinda to Kot Kapura, where the branch line to Fazilka takes off, a new roadway will be laid on the broad gauge, the narrow gauge rails being left undisturbed. As the country is quite flat the expenditure will be very small, the earthwork being easy to prepare. From Kot Kapura onwards to Ferozepore the line will be converted to the broad gauge. These changes will meet all the requirements of traffic, and Ferozepore will have broad gauge connections without a break to Delhi direct and to Umballa via the Rajpura-Bhatinda route. There will, consequently, be less urgency for building the Ludhiana-Ferozepore broad gauge line, though this project is one which must be taken up in course of time.

THE affair at Maizar writes a contemporary will assuredly cause attention to be directed to the policy pursued in dealing with the tribesmen in and about the Tochi. Since the occupation of the valley three years ago one British officer has been killed and two severely wounded by fanatics, while not so long ago the *ekka* carrying the mail-bags was attacked, the driver and some native passengers being cut up by a gang of robbers. In the last instance the mail-bags were recovered by a small party of sepoys who happened to be moving along the road and the men in whose possession they were found were made *over* to the political authorities for trial. As some of the knives had actually blood-stains upon them it might have been thought that these ruffians would have received short shrift; but their plausible story that they had intercepted the real robbers and meant to restore the bags was accepted and they were released. It is always a thankless task to attempt to hold the balance between the political and the military officer on the border; but we cannot avoid the conclusion that the Dawaris who inhabit the Tochi Valley have been far too tenderly dealt with politically all through. Villages which have fired upon our sepoys have been left untouched and outrages have gone unpunished. And yet there is no portion of the border land which bears such an evil reputation as the Tochi. The Dawaris, in official reports, have been described as standing low even in the estimation of the Bannuchis, who are themselves vicious to a *deg ee*. They are thoroughly priest-ridden and their mosques are infested by Mahomedan students of fanatical tendencies. "It is notorious," says one writer, "that to the dictation of these men and of the *mullahs* the Dawaris are indebted for any exhibition of martial spirit which they may have ever shown, the offspring of a dark, unquestioning fanaticism, rather than of patriotic feeling." Have the tribe men generally encouraged by the instances furnished in the case of these people come to believe that even the most serious offences may be overlooked? They will find themselves woefully mistaken in the present case, for the shooting down of officers who had been lulled into security by proffered hospitality, is a matter which the soldier and not the political will have to sit in judgment upon. The gentle persuasive method, under which offences are overlooked or condoned, has been tried and has failed signally in the Tochi, as it failed in so there Waziristan: a sterner and stronger policy from the first would probably have saved all the trouble that has occurred, and a change in this direction should be insisted upon by those who are responsible for the lives of the officers and men who uphold the authority of Government in the midst of a fanatical and treacherous race.

THE Bengal Committee of the Chamber of Commerce has replied to the Government of Bengal in connection with the suggestion to amend the law relating to common carriers, so as to provide that any suit to enforce the carrier's liability shall be brought within six months of the loss, that after a reference to members of the Chamber and the mercantile associations interested, they consider the period should be reduced from three years to twelve months from the date of loss.

EXPORTS of Indian produce from Calcutta to foreign ports in May improved in value by nearly thirteen per cent. Increases under many heads were considerable. Hides and skins rose in value by thirteen and jute manufactures by ten lakhs, while under coal, raw cotton, cotton twist and yarn, indigo, seeds and tea the total value was greater. At the same time raw jute declined in value by over ten lakhs, and under opium the decrease was nearly nineteen lakhs.

THE Maharaja of Patiala has reinstated Khalipha Syed Muhammed Hosein Khan, the foreign Minister of State, in his office from the 13th instant.

THE East Indian Railway have issued their new time-table which will come into force on 1st July when the quickening-up of trains between Calcutta and Bombay as arranged at the railway-postal conference at Nagpur will be brought into effect. The Punjab mail both ways will run as at present, but the special passenger between Howrah and Allahabad will give place to a new train. This will leave Howrah at 7-30 p. m. (local time), arrive Allahabad 11-17 a.m., leave at 11-42 a.m. and reach Bombay at 3-30 p.m. (local time) on the third day. The journey from Calcutta to Bombay will thus be made in 44 hours. The mail train via the Bengal-Nagpur route will start from Howrah at 8-30 a.m. and reach Bombay in 48 hours. From Assensole the East Indian Railway will run a passenger train, in connection with it, as far as Buxar. As regards the journey from Bombay to Calcutta the G. I. P. will run a train which will arrive at Allahabad between midnight and 1 a.m. and reach Howrah at 7 p.m. (local time). This will connect indirectly with the down Bombay mail from Kalka, which will leave that station at 6-30 p.m. and run as a mail train to Tundla, whence a passenger train will go on to Allahabad, arriving at 9-53 p.m. The journey from Kalka to Bombay via the Indian Midland route will take only 45 hours. Simla will thus be placed within 52 hours of Bombay, the mails leaving at noon on the first day and reaching their destination at 4 p.m. on the third day. This will admit of the mail bags for England being kept open at Simla until 11 a.m. on Wednesday, during the monsoon season. Wednesday also will become the day of despatch of the inland mail from Calcutta. The P. and O. steamers will sail at 5-30 p.m., so that passengers will have to go straight from the train to the ship. The effect of the new arrangements as regards Allahabad will be that instead of two fast trains starting for Calcutta in the middle of the day within 45 minutes of each other, there will be the down chord mail at 11-53 a.m., or practically noon, and the midnight train from Bombay.

THE practice of triennial reviews of provincial reports, by the Government of India, instead of the old hardy annuals, is one to be extended, as the Secretariat critics can then take a larger view of the subjects with which they deal. Registration reports certainly do not need to be reviewed every year, and they were placed on the three-year category some time ago. The review for the period ending on 1895-96 has just been issued, but the figures do not call for much comment. Land-jobbing in Lower Burma and the wholesale transfer of tracts in the Irrawaddy Delta to non-agriculturists are said to have been checked, and we wish a similar healthy change had occurred in India generally. In that unfortunate province the Punjab it is stated that the permanent and gradual increase in registration business is due to the fact that the money-lending classes are learning (one would not think they had much left to master) to rely more and more on written deeds for evidence of their transactions in preference to oral contract, but that sudden increases or decreases are to be referred to a disastrous or prosperous agricultural season. The Punjabi landholder has evidently a bad time in store for him, after the current bad season. The system of identification by finger-marks is making some headway in India, notably in Bengal, and as it is found to afford a powerful protection against fraud its general introduction is most desirable.

MR. T. C. STEPHENS, a boiler-maker on the East Coast Railway at Waltair, committed suicide at Chandbally on Friday. He came to Chandbally from Cuttack, and went on board the steamer Bhundara, taking passage for Calcutta. He complained of fever, and, getting worse in the evening, he took a heavy dose of quinine. This probably caused delirium, and about 3 a. m., on the 11th instant, in a moment of frenzy he cut his throat and then jumped overboard. He was seen just as he went over, but not in time to stop him. Captain Mayston and the police went on board the Bhundara to investigate the case. On Saturday at 2 p.m., the body floated and drifted down the river. The Police recovered it at Baripore, a mile away. It will be sent to Bhudruck for *post mortem* examination. There was tattooing on both arms. The left arm bore the picture of a tomb stone with a sailor leaning against it, and an inscription "To the memory of my mother." Papers found on the body indicate that the man was a boiler-maker on the East Coast Railway at Waltair.

WOMEN owe a debt of gratitude to the American bicycle manufacturers, who have made it possible, by the light yet strong machanism of their machines, for delicate women to enjoy one of the most exhilarating of pleasures. There are numerous makes of American machines to choose from, but none excells in ease and excellence the "Wolff" machines, which are practically new to England. In the short time they have been "on this side" they have become popular in the best circles and with many well-known riders. In the Wolff machine there are several important advantages—in pedals, chain adjustments, and self-lubricating hubs. The makers are the first to put the tubular hub on the market, as well as the originators of spring-tempered frames. The Wolff-American Duplex is a capital tricycle. Of the bicycles for men there are four models—from a racer weighing but 19 lb. to a roadster weighing from 22 to 25 lb. Special care has been given to the ladies' machines, and one of the lightest, and most graceful cycles on the market is the result, weighing only 22 lb., neat and compact, with plenty of room for mounting.

IN the United States Senate the other day a discussion was held on the resolution of the Secretary for the Navy for the employment of any suitable ship for the transport of relief supplies to India. Senator Morgan said this dispatch of grain would convince the British nation, in spite of the defeat of the Arbitration Treaty, that the Americans intended to live with them in peace and amity. In opening the proceedings of the Senate on Wednesday, the blind chaplain prayed for the Queen in these words: "We bless Thee for the long and illustrious reign of thy servant the gracious sovereign lady, Queen Victoria, whose conduct and character as daughter, wife, mother, and sovereign, have enshrined her in the hearts, and reverence of true-hearted men and women around the world." The prayer was ordered to be printed in full in the official journal, a very rare proceeding.

A WELL-KNOWN Parisian Lady has, in a dainty volume, tried to explain to the world the manner in which *tout* Paris lives and moves and has its being. One of the chapters is entitled "Parisian Chic," and the following are a few requirements, lacking which you are not "chic":—You must know when important events occur, what goes on behind the scenes. You must despise politics and be interested in the theatre. You must talk about your daily bath or "tub." You must possess a small, very valuable dog or an enormous Danish dog. Every gentleman should try to have a particular shape for his hat. Trousers should be too long, but turned up. Don't wear a watch-guard, but a pretty ring on the fourth finger. Pretend that you have read everything and are initiated in the very latest mysteries. Dinners must not be long. Special attention should be given to the dessert and to the table decorations. Talk about Nietzsche, Darwin, and Schopenhauer, and attend Mass regularly, and so on *ad infinitum*.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

WOMEN'S MEMORIAL.

A CONFERENCE largely attended by ladies was held, on May 21, in St Martin's Town Hall, at the instance of the British Committee of the Federation for the Abolition of the State Regulation of Vice, to consider measures for defeating the proposed revival of such regulations.—Mr. W. S. B. M'Laren (chairman) said they were not in the least shaken by Lord George Hamilton's recent despatch or by the general feeling the newspapers seemed to be expressing. They quite agreed that remedial measures ought to be taken, but the old system was no remedy, and a committee of inquiry should be appointed which would receive evidence as to all proposed remedies.—Mr. J. Stuart, M.P., insisted that what they had really to fight was an attempt to bring back the old C.D. Acts both in England and in India. Lord George Hamilton's plan was exactly what Lord Cross proposed in 1889. The objections then raised had been fully justified by the facts revealed by the two American ladies who investigated the situation in India. In the home Army since the repeal of the Acts the disease had steadily and continuously decreased from 246 to 173 admissions per 1000. A wealthy association had been formed for the re-establishment of the Acts, and by means of false statements a rising tide of public opinion was being created which should be met without any delay. The real difficulty in India lay in the attitude of the authorities. As to the extraordinary proposals of Lady Henry Somerset, she was answerable to her own associations, but he was bound to enter a most emphatic protest. In South Africa, General Goodenough had informed the troops that he was going to examine the bill of health of every company, and that the prevalence of disease would be held to be a serious disgrace. As a consequence the disease, which had been rising till 1893, had since been reduced by 30 per cent. There was a right spirit in the Army that could be made use of, and the Government should back up the men who were animated by this spirit. He moved:—"That this meeting pledges itself to oppose with all the force possible the re-establishment of the system of the Contagious Diseases Acts in any form in any part of Her Majesty's dominions; and approves of the action of the executive committee in bringing prominently forward proposals for dealing by moral methods with the causes of immorality and disease."—Mrs. Eva M'Laren, in seconding the resolution, called on women to be constructive as well as destructive in the policy.—Mrs. Solly, from the Cape pointed out that a regiment in Natal, where there was no C. D. Acts, but where the officers tried to lead their men right had only one-third of the disease found among soldiers in Cape Colony, where the Acts were still in force in certain towns.—Mrs. Josephine Butler, in a letter read by the Chairman, particularly criticised Lord Kimberley's recent speech as a sign of the painful change in the situation. But the country might be depended on if properly roused. —Dr. Annie M'Call said she had lately attended two medical meetings, the tone of which was strongly against the Acts.—A suggestion that a plea should be sent to Lady Henry Somerset did not meet the approval of the Chairman, who added that the statement made in the House of Lords, that the only opinion sent in by women had been in favour of regulation, was grossly untrue.—The resolution was carried unanimously.—Sir James Stansfeld then moved a resolution in favour of raising a special fund to counteract the present movement. There had been no reply, except false statements and abuse to the case against the Acts. The rulers of the Army did not care about making it moral, they only cared to make it attractive to young men and enable them to sin with comparative safety. Lady Henry Somerset's long public experience should have taught her not to trust all the friendly phrases of men. He would go further than General Goodenough. A soldier should be punished for failing to report his contraction of disease; and the houses of vice should be placed out of bounds.—Mr. R. Broomhall seconded the resolution, which was carried.

The following memorial respecting the health of the Army has been addressed to the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord George Hamilton, M.P., and Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P.:—

"We desire to express our anxious hope that effectual measures will be taken to check the spread of contagious diseases amongst our soldiers, especially in India. We appreciate and respect the opinions of those who, notwithstanding the appalling statistics to which a competent Committee, appointed by Government, has recently given authority, are opposed to us on this subject. We believe that they hold, in all sincerity, that the evil of rendering vice safer and the risk of degrading women outweigh all other considerations. But speaking as women, we feel bound to protest against these views. We believe not only that preventive measures, if exercised with scrupulous care, do not cause any real danger to women, but that they constitute a valuable safeguard of women's virtue, and afford a great opportunity of escape from a life of vice. We feel that it is the duty of the State, which, of necessity, collects together large numbers of unmarried men in military service, to protect them from the consequences of evils which are, in fact, unavoidable in such a community and under such conditions. And with the deepest earnestness we call on the Government to do all that can be done to save innocent women and children in the present and future generations from the terrible results of vices for which they are not responsible."

The document is signed by Princess Christian, the Duchess of Connaught, and the Duchess of Teck; the Duchesses of Bedford, Buckingham and Chandos, St. Albans, and Montrose; the Marchionesses of Headfort, Tweeddale, and Zetland; the Countess Dowager of Shrewsbury, Susan Countess of Malmesbury, the Countess of Shaftesbury, and the Dowager Countess of Airlie; the Countesses of Wharncliffe, Jersey, Bantry, and Denbigh; Countess Stanhope; the Countesses of Arran and Ilchester; Countess Lytton; the Countess of Darn; Countess Cowper; the Viscountesses of Selkirk, Onslow, Lathom, and Alcester; Viscountesses Knutsford, Falmouth, and Portman; Ladies Dorothy Nevill, Reay, Wenlock, and Ampthill; the Dowager Lady Lawrence; Ladies George Hamilton, Audrey Buller, Alice Ashley, Lilian Yorke, Louisa Egerton, Belhaven and Stenton, Wantage, Lawrence, Iveagh, O'Hagan, Methuen, Blythswood, Lyttelton, and Hillingdon; the Hon. Mrs. Norman Grosvenor, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Stanhope, the Hon. Mrs. Percy Wyndham, the Hon. Mrs. James Stuart-Wortley, and the Hon. Mrs. Peek; Ladies Loch, Grenfell, Duckworth, Sutherland, Cunningham, Jeune, Stewart, M'Iver, Maple, and Lubbock; the Lady Mayoress; Ladies Grant-Duff, Priestley, Quilter, Seymour, Broadbent, Thompson, Salmon, and Musgrave; Miss Florence Nightingale; Mesdames Goodenough, John Thynne, Brandreth, Moberly Bell, Thursfield, Humphry Ward, H. M. Stanley, Brown, Arthur Robins, (Windsor), Walond (the Charterhouse), Newton Vetcher (St. Philip's Vicarage, Stepney), Dacre Craven (the Vicarage, Great Ormonde-street), Lecky, Walter, William Playfair, Bradley (the Deanery, Westminster), Alfred Morrison, Anderson Critchett, J. W. Lowther, E. D. J. Wilson, Benyon, Wilton Phipps, Henry Grenfell, Diggle, Earle, Arthur Lewis, Frank Gielgund, M'Ewan, Turner, Lynn Linton, Crutchley, G. Herbert, Max Dalison, and Theodore Walrond; the Hon. Mrs. Reginald Talbot; Drs. Garrett Anderson and Mary Scharlieb; and the matrons or lady superintendents of the Lock, Middlesex, London, St. George's, Magdalen, Park, and Westminster Hospitals, the Chelsea and St. Marylebone Infirmaries, the Westminster Hospital Nurses' Home, and the Lock Hospital Rescue Home. The signatures of Miss Florence Nightingale and Mrs. Humphry Ward are given subject to the addition of a request that "An independent inquiry be at the same time set on foot at the several stations in India, as recommended by the Governor-General of India and Council, in the military despatch to the Secretary of State for India, No. 184, dated 'Simla, Nov. 4, 1896,' appended to the Report of the Departmental Committee."

MUCH curious information may be found in the India Office records concering the military forces maintained at the Company's various settlements, and the measures taken to protect the same against attacks by land or sea. Writing to the Court on 5th June 1695, Sir John Gayer, the Governor of Bombay, said:—"By our muster Rolls of our Gentue Souldiers this month, your Honours will perceive that we have disbanded 340 Gentues and 60 Christians of our out-guards: at ye end of ye Raines we designe to disband 50 Gentues more. Then we shall have remaining 400, and ye rest of the out-guards, Christians, we will discharge as soon as we receive any more Europeans, but seven Subadars, of which at present we have 10, with 400 Gentue Souldiers, wee think ourselves obliged to keep, they being them that stood by us all ye war and have sworne themselves to your Honours for ever, and by promises they have received from ye Government to be continued have rejected many offers from Rajahs of their owne nation and called all their families hither. We have now five out-postes—one at Mayim, one at Sion, one at Mazzey (?) and one at Worli; and we intend two more, one at each end of Mallebarr hill, but we shall not put your Honours at any great charge to build them." In the same letter the Court was informed that one Richard Temple, a Company servant, had deserted.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. a bottle.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 13.

Wells-Cole, Capt. Bo, York L I, from leave, from England.

JUNE 14.

Austin, Lt, Ms, R E, on duty, from Secunderabad.

JUNE 16.

Strong, Lt, Bo, 8th B I, on leave, from Baroda.
Greenaway, Lt Col, 6th M I, on leave, from Bangalore.
Powell, Surgn Major, Bengal, A M S, on leave, from Delhi.

JUNE 17.

Colvin, Lieut, Punjab, R E, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 14.

Fordyce, Capt, Bo, 3rd B L I, on furlough, to England.

JUNE 16.

Wells-Cole, Capt, Bo, York L I, to rejoin, to Nasirabad.
Aspinall, Major, Ms, 5th M I, on leave, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 18th June, 1897.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. It is notified for information that there will be shooting at the Colaba Range on Saturday afternoon next, from 4 p.m.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th June, 1897.

1. The Corps will parade on Tuesday the 22nd instant, at 5-30 a.m., at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, for the purpose of Firing the Jubilee Salute of 60 guns.

Dress.—Full dress with side arms, putties not to be worn. Side arms etc., will be issued at the Club before parade.

2. Recruits who have not fitted helmets should attend Head-quarters between the hours of 10 and 1.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 17.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut J R B G Carter to be Asst Political Supt and ex-officio Supt of Police, Palanpur, continuing to act as Asst Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

In exercise of the power conferred by Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased—(1) to confer all the powers conferred or conferrible by or under the said Code on a Magte of the third class upon each of the following gentlemen within the local area comprised within the limits of the Municipal district of Bijapur, viz.—Mr Bhaskar Yeshvant Jethar, Rao Saheb Raghavendra Rao Krishna, Mr Bindurao Anant, Mr Irapa Mantri, and Mr Dundapa bin Irasangapa Jogeer and in exercise of the power conferred by Sec 15 of the said Code, H E in Council is further pleased—(2) to direct that the gentlemen thus appointed to be Special Magtes within the aforesaid local area shall sit together as a Bench and (3) to invest the Bench thus constituted with the powers conferred by the said Code on a Magistrate of the third class, namely, those specified in Part I of Schedule III of the said Code as the ordinary pwers of a Magitstrate of the third class and with the following additional powers:—(a) power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint under Section 191 a, (b) power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports under Section 191 b; and 4 to direct that the Bench shall, within the aforesaid local area, exercise the powers thus conferred on them in all cases of which they are hereby empowered to take cognizance or which may be transferred to them by the Magte of the district or by the Sub Divisional Magte in charge of the subdivision in which the aforesaid local area is situated.

Mr C H Brierley held charge of the office of Supt, Yeroda Central Prison, from the 31st March 1897 to the 30th April 1897, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

Mr F J Varley, I C S, Asst Collr in the district of Khandesh, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the first class in the district.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—Rao Saheb Damodhar Govind Gharpure, second class Subordinate Judge of Pimpalgaon, to be Joint second class Subordinate Judge at Nasik vice Rao Saheb Anant Gopal Bhave, transferred; Rao Saheb Ganesh Dadaji Deshmukh, on return to duty, to be second class Subordinate Judge of Pimpalgaon; Rao Saheb Nanaji Vithal Atre, second class Subordinate Judge of Yaval, to be joint second class Subordinate Judge at Dhulia; and Rao Saheb Dwarkanath Narayan Ranadive, joint second class Subordinate Judge at Dhulia, to be second class Subordinate Judge of Yaval.

H E in Council is further pleased, under Sec 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and in exercise of the power vested in the Govt of Bombay by the Govt of India, Home Dept, Notification No. 1713, dated the 30th Oct 1896, to appoint Rao Saheb Nanaji Vithal Atre, on his taking charge of the appointment at Dhulia, to be also an Asst Sessions Judge to exercise jurisdiction in the Court of Session established for the Khandesh Sessions Division.

H E in Council is also pleased, under Sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, to invest each of the undermentioned second class Subordinate Judges within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court mentioned against his name with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 50:—Rao Saheb Damodhar Govind Gharpure, Nasik; Rao Saheb Ganesh Dadaji Deshmukh, Pimpalgaon; Rao Saheb Nanaji Vital Atre, Dhulia; and Rao Saheb Dwarka Nath Narayan Ranadive.

Surg Lieut Col W A Barren was in Medical charge of the Yeroda Central Prison from the 31st March 1897 to the 30th April 1897, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

Under sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, Mr A S A Westropp, I C S, Magistrate of the first class and Sub Divisional Magistrate in the district of Belgaum, is

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Chunilal Gulabchand Dalia, L C E, to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, Surat, from the date on which Mr A Stewart gives over charge pending further orders.

The services of Mr E Maconochie, I C S, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Depot.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Ganpatram Gaurishankar Shastri to act as Depy Educational Inspr, Surat, during the absence on leave of Rao Saheb Hiralal Narotamdas Dalal, B A, or pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Chhabilram Daulatram Dixit to be Depy Educational Inspr for the Panch Mahals and the Rewa Kantha, and to act as Depy Educational Inspr, Ahmedabad, till the return of Rao Saheb G G Shastri or pending further orders.

Khan Saheb Karamali Rahim Nanjiani, B A, on relief, to be Depy Educational Inspr, Kaira.

Mr Atmashankar Tripurashankar Dave to act as Depy Educational Inspr for the Panch Mahals and the Rewa Kantha during the absence of Rao Saheb Chhabilram Daulatram Dixit or pending further orders.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The High Court on its Appellate Side will be closed on Monday and Tuesday, the 21st and 22nd June 1897 on account of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress.

The offices of the Registrar will also be closed on these days.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to direct the closing of all the Dist and Subordinate Courts and Mofussil Small Cause Courts on Monday and Tuesday, the the 21st and 22nd June 1897 on account of the celebration of the Diamond, Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Messrs Philip Godinho and Ardeshir Shavaksha Davar, B A, LL B, as Vakils of the High Court of Bombay.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Azam Anant Trimbak Deshpande, Village Munsi, of Kotul under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, is also appointed to be a Village Munsif under that Act for the undermentioned villages in the Akola Taluka of the Ahmednagar District:—Bholevadi, Pisewadi, Pangri Mormus, Dhamangaon (Patach), Ambhol, Kelt Kothul, Abit Khind, and Nachanthav

THE *Saturday* writing of Mr. Bottomley, who gave the other day £250,000 to the victims of the Hansard Union. "The good point about Mr. Bottomley is that he gave the money ostentatiously not as a charity, not as a reparation, but, as he said himself, as a 'preparation.' Mr. Bottomley wishes to enter the House of Commons: he thought that spending a quarter of a million in this way would benefit his reputation, and therefore he spent it; and Mr. Bottomley is no fool. The *Star* tells us that Mr. Bottomley is still recommending his West Australian schemes to thousands, and is recommending them more successfully since his large donation. It it quite possible, therefore, that Mr. Bottomley will find his quarter of a million a good investment in more senses than one. But still Mr. Bottomley does not pose as a philanthropist, and that is so much in his favour. Now we come to the biggest gift of all, to the £400,000 given by Mr. Hooley to the poor of his district in Derbyshire. The cynic asserts that he gave it in order to ensure his election to Parliament. That may be true to some extent, though we understand that Mr. Hooley had already given so much in the district that his election was certain enough; but it cannot be the whole truth or even the chief part of the truth, for it is well known that £10,000 usually secures a safe seat, to say nothing of the fact that the party managers are always willing to give safe seats to rich men on principle—the principle of self-interest. We must take it, then, that Mr. Hooley gave £400,000 to charity without any dominating ulterior motive. We only wish he had given the money to founding a national theatre on the Thames Embankment, a theatre like the Theatre Français at Paris, with a school attached for students of acting. England should be the University and Art-school of the English-speaking world. Four millionaires could complete the work if they only would."

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WRITERS AND READERS.

IN this new Volume of the History of Our Own Times Mr. Justin McCarthy's personal reminiscences of the poets, painters and novelists, especially of Browning, Rossetti, William Morris, and Ford Madox Brown—who have died during the period covered by this volume, are amongst its most interesting features. In conclusion, Mr. McCarthy sums up the chief events of the Queen's reign as follows:—There are events yet to occur in the reign of the Queen, a reign which we all hope may still be prolonged over many years. But the reign so far has given its measure, and no one can deny that, on the whole, it has been a reign of great success. It has been, as we have shown a reign productive of reform in political, in economical, and in social life. Especially we should say it has been successful in domestic reform and in domestic advancement. About the policy of some of our foreign wars, our annexations, our expansions of territory, the writer of this book has never hesitated to give his full and frank opinion. But the advance of political and social reform has been so clear and so beneficent as to give little or no chance to the most carping controversialist. No one could possibly say that Queen Victoria does not find a happier Great Britain now than she found when she came to the throne, hardly more than a child, in 1837. Never once during her time has the strength of the monarchy been shaken, or even threatened. Many monarchies, and even some republics, have gone down within that time. The French Republic of 1848 was upset by Louis Napoleon, and the Empire of Louis Napoleon went down on the battlefield of Sedan. A German Empire has been founded although not exactly on the ruins of the Holy Roman Empire; and Austria has been driven outside the sphere of Germany. Italy has become one single kingdom, Greece is at the present moment thrilling to complete what she not unnaturally thinks her national destiny. The Empire of Brazil is gone and a sort of Republican Government works along its way in the place of the deposed sovereignty. But the monarchical system of Great Britain has not been seriously threatened in the slightest way since Queen Victoria came to the throne. Of course nobody could suppose for a moment that all this was owing to any inspiration or any effort of the Queen herself, but it may be assumed, and it must be assumed, that the wisdom with which as a constitutional sovereign, she discharged her duties, and acted in the end on the advice of her Ministers, has had much to do with the stability of the Empire and the rule.

Mr. John Morley is to deliver the Romanes Lecture at Oxford, an event being looked forward to with keen interest. Messrs. Macmillan will issue his lecture as a volume, or rather as a large pamphlet. Mr. Morley's subject is to be Machiavelli, and that one word forms the title of the pamphlet. In being a Romanes lecturer Mr. Morley follows in the footsteps of Mr. Gladstone and Professor Huxley.

In June we shall have from Messrs. Hurst and Blackett a book entitled Women Novelists of Queen Victoria's Reign. The title is doubly apt, since the idea is a series of critical appreciations of leading women novelists, some time deceased, by leading women novelists happily still with us. The Sisters Brontë, George Eliot, and Mrs. Gaskell have the place of honour, as being admittedly the chief women novelists of yesterday. Mrs. Oliphant has been invited to deal with the Brontës, Mrs. Lynn Lynton with George Eliot, and Edna Lyall with Mrs. Gaskell. The rest of the book will also be attractive.

In one way or another quite a quantity of literature has arisen out of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. There will be a voice from that school in a volume of poems which Messrs. Longmans are preparing. The verse is by Mr. J. L. Tupper, who was a sculptor and afterwards art instructor in Rugby School, and who died in 1879. He was a very close associate of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, and contributed poetry and prose to their famous magazine the *Germ*. He left behind him a good deal of verse—reflective, descriptive, and sometimes humorous—as yet unpublished. The coming volume is a selection from among the best pieces.

A book of exploration and adventure on the Euphrates is now being prepared by Messrs. Putnam. It is the narrative of an expedition sent to Babylonia several years ago by the University of Pennsylvania. The expedition was under the direction of Professor John P. Peters, and he has written this volume. He entitles it Nippur, referring to the ancient city about which he and his colleagues discovered so much fresh information. Their investigations showed that Nippur exercised a religious influence on the people of Babylonia hardly less potent than that Jerusalem has exercised on us. The work will be in two volumes, with illustrations, and the first volume may be expected soon.

A group of lectures by members of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society will be published at once. The opening lecture deals with art and life, and is by Mr. Cobden Sanderson, while Mr. W. R. Lethaby is the author of the second, which discusses Beautiful Cities. Mr. Walter Crane treats of the decoration of public buildings, and Mr. Halsey Ricardo of colour in city architecture. There is yet another lecture by Mr. Reginald Blomfield, the subject of it being public spaces, parks, and gardens. For the book, which Messrs. Rivington are publishing, the general title has been adopted, Art and Life and the Building and Decoration of Cities.

A work is announced by Messrs. Kegan Paul having the title The Royal Household—1837-97. It is for the most part a handbook of plain information, not a literary sketch. In other words, we shall here have a full list of those who have been members of the Court during the Queen's reign. Also there will be short biographies, and one can see how valuable the book may ultimately become as a work of reference. The contents have been prepared by Mr. W. A. Lindsay, the Windsor Herald. He has founded the volume on a list of names drawn up by the late Hon. Charles Hugh Lindsay, which list the Queen approved.

Birds in London is the title of a book which Messrs. Longmans are to publish in the autumn. The author is Mr. W. H. Hudson, who has already written on like subjects of natural history. He notes the changes that have taken place during recent years in the character of the bird population in London. Certain species have decreased, and are dying out, others have increased and continued to increase. The wild bird life of open spaces, such as Hampstead Heath or Hackney Marsh, comes in for special attention from Mr. Hudson. He discusses the means that might be taken to protect the birds in our open spaces, and other practical questions.

Dr. Robson Roose's occasional papers on health subjects will be published by Mr. Murray within a few days. As a doctor, writing on matters to which he has given much study, he uses an exact title. Waste and Repair in Modern Life. To find the general gist of the book one has only, however, to go to the sub-title. The essays treat, from various standpoints, of the all-important question how can we best maintain health under the conditions of modern life? Clothing and colds, the use of alcohol, infection and disinfection, the physiology of fasting—these are some of Dr. Robson Roose's texts. One chapter might make the volume a holiday companion, since it chats of health resorts and their purposes.

In all likelihood Mr. Hall Caine's new novel, The Christian, will be ready in volume form about the end of August. A short volume of fiction by Mr. Allen Upward is announced for early publication by Messrs. Chatto. It is a tale of '37, and is entitled God Save the Queen. Lady Ridley, the wife of the new judge, is contributing a story entitled A Tempered Wind to the new number of *Chapman's Magazine*. Lady Ridley is the author of The Story of Aline, a novel now in its fourth edition. Messrs Longmans are publishing a volume of sporting stories and sketches by Mr. Alfred E. T. Watson, the editor of the *Badminton Magazine*. It will be fully illustrated. Mr. Louis Becke's book, Pacific Tales, will be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin. The Professor's Dilemma is a novel by Miss Annette Noble, an American authoress, which Messrs. Putnam are to publish.

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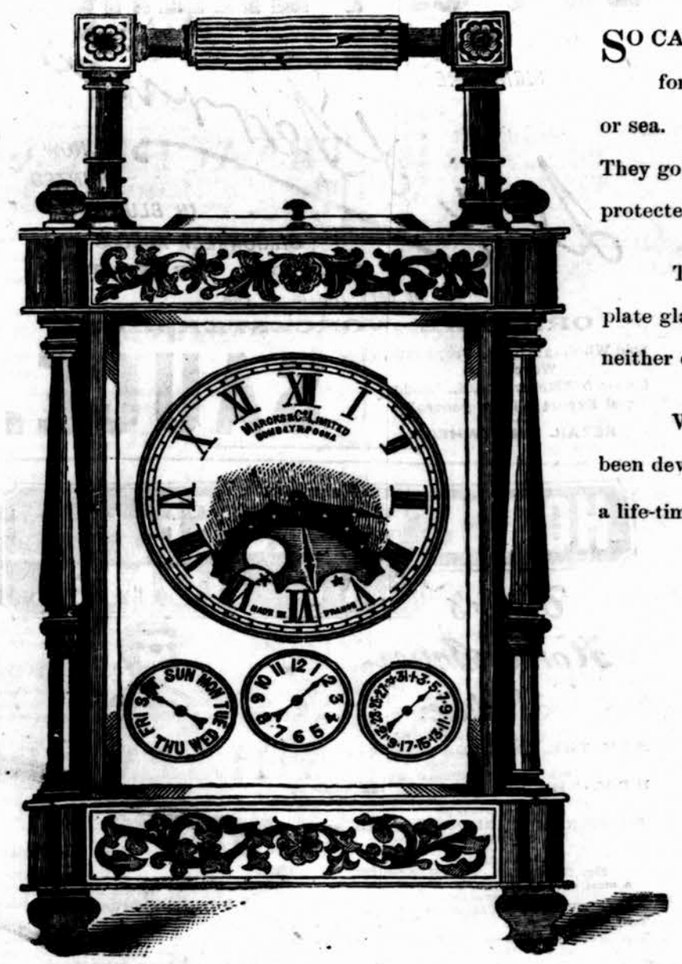
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